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VOL. XX NO. 164 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

WHITEHALL EFFORTS TO "SAMJAO" LIBERALS

AGREEMENT REACHED AT LAUSANNE

MacDonald Efforts Succeeded At Last

KISSES FOR FRENCH & GERMAN LADY JOURNALISTS

London, July 8.

MACDONALD

It is officially announced that "practical complete agreement has been reached." Mr. MacDonald departs to-morrow night.

—Reuter.

SAYING IT WITH KISSES

Heriot Announces The Agreement

LONDON, July 8.

Lausanne.—It is understood that the first of two plenary sessions to receive reparations agreement will probably be held to-night and second in the morning at which a few technical details will be settled.

Speeches will be delivered by various delegates and signatures formally affixed to what will be known as "convention of Lausanne 1932".

The first indications of settlement were given at one in afternoon when MacDonald emerged from conference room and said "you will have very good news shortly".

Later M. Herriot emerged excited and shouting, "c'est fait". Then seeing two attractive lady journalists, one French and the other German, kissed them both on the cheeks.—Reuter.

French Amendments

LONDON, July 8.

Lausanne. — Mr. MacDonald looked very fit when the Conference was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning to discuss the French amendments to the German draft of preamble containing reference to war-guilt clause. The meeting adjourned after an hour, reporting progress, but no agreement.—Reuter.

COMMONS WILL ADJOURN JULY 13

Economy Debate Next Week

LONDON, July 7.

The House of Commons will adjourn for the recess on July 13, and reassemble os October 27, but the Speaker will be empowered to summon the members before that date if it appeared to be in the public interest, stated Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons this afternoon. Before the adjournment there will be an economy debate on the Monday at the request of the Labour Opposition.

Mr. Baldwin hoped that Mr. Neville Chamberlaine will participate in it. On Tuesday and Wednesday, when he hoped that the Premier would be back, there would be discussions on the Lausanne and Geneva conferences.—Reuter.

The "Mussalman" Reappears As A Daily

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The "Mussalman" so long a tri-weekly, has been converted into a daily from to-day, under the editorship of Mr. Mujibur Rahman. The paper will "go on doing what it has so long done to promote interests of the Muslim community."—A.P.

Princes To See Viceroy In Simla Over Federal Issue

BOMBAY CONFERENCE KEENLY WATCHED

Attempts to "samjao" the Liberals and persuade them not to take precipitate action are being made both by Whitehall and Simla.

HOARRE WITEWASH.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at a dinner of the Central Asian Society in London tried to "dispel" the "misapprehension" of Indian leaders regarding change of procedure. He maintained that change of procedure did not mean change of objective and the new method was only intended "to get away from endless formal discussions and substitute them by much more free, intimate and definite consultations."

SIR S. HOARE

Simla is also trying in its own way with the help of the Princes to induce the Indian leaders not to take any hasty decision.

SAPRU & JAYAKAR'S "NO."

Both Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru have, however, decided not to work on the Consultative Committee and tendered their resignations.

Simla and Whitehall are watching keenly the Liberal Conference in Bombay.

(Sir C. Setalvad's statement and Mr. Jayakar's letter of resignation: see page 7).

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Considerable comment has been roused here on the statement issued from London explaining the intentions of his Majesty's Government.

It is held here that a statement has been made to influence the Liberals who are meeting in Bombay to-morrow but the opinion expressed to me to-day by a member of the Assembly is that an explanation from London might confirm the fears that they were being asked to revert to Simon plans of assessors and witnesses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FEARS

There is no douot that the Government of India is keen that the spirit which underlay the Round Table Conference scheme should remain and they are afraid that any hostile reception in India may have bad reaction in London.

The Viceroy is leaving for Calcutta to-morrow and would be anxiously watching the developments during his holiday.

PRINCES IN SIMLA

The Maharao of Cutch the Pro-Chancellor, has already arrived here and other Princes are soon coming up so that next week, when the Viceroy returns, they may be ready to discuss matters with him which are outside the scope of British India as such but which have an important bearing on the Federal issue all the same.

JAMSAHEB BUSY

The Jamsaheb, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who is now in London is in touch with the Secretary of State and is keeping in constant communication with the Maharao of Cutch to enable the Indian State's delegation to be fully possessed of the opinion held in London.

PRINCES IN SIMLA

SIMLA, July 8.

According to political circles here considerable emphasis is laid on that part of the scheme announced by the Secretary of State which indicates the probability of a conference of a formal nature between the British and Indian delegates before the British Government formulate their proposals on Indian constitutional reforms.

In fact the opinion held in official circles here is that such a Conference is inevitable.

There is no confirmation of the report current in some quarters that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has resigned from the Consultative Committee.

On the other hand it is stated that some leading Princes who are protagonists of the Federal scheme are in communication with some British Indian leaders to see that no precipitate decision is taken.

The Maharao of Cutch, Pro-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, is already in Simla in anticipation of the forthcoming meeting of Indian princes who were delegates to the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

Benthall Welcomes Hoare Announcement

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Speaking to-night at a meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association Mr. E. C. Benthall, member of the Round Table Conference welcomed the Secretary of States announcement as it assured that future constitution of India would be embodied in a single bill.

The dissatisfaction of the Indian Liberal Party at the procedure outlined was not considered insurmountable by Mr. Benthall if the power given to the Joint Select Committee to confer with India's representatives meant the continuance of the conference methods.

He hoped that this point would be cleared and the valuable work done in London would not be wasted.

Mr. Benthall stressed the need for the prevalence of satisfactory conditions before the transfer of law and order and the effective reserve powers in Government hands to preserve safety and tranquility of the Province after the transfer. He considered that the Royalists' decision to work out the reforms with Indians was one of the healthiest signs in the life of European Calcutta.—A.P.

(For Hoare's Whitewash See Page 16).

NATINOAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held at Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the Federation will preside. All members of the Council are invited to attend.

C. Y. CHINTAMANI

LIBERAL REVOLT COMPLETE

Sapru And Jayakar Resign From R. T. C. Committee

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has resigned his membership of Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar also has resigned from the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference.

—A. P.

SAPRU UNABLE TO ATTEND BOMBAY CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur will not attend the Liberals meeting in Bombay as he is still indisposed and did not attend court to-day.—A.P.

A. R. IYENGAR LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, July 8.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar left for Bombay this morning to attend the Conference convened by Sir C. Setalvad.—A. P.

APPLYING THE AXE TO ARMY BILL

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

For weeks past, rumours have been afloat that Sir Phillip Chetwode is likely to succeed General Sir George Francis Milne as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. I learn on enquiries here that the appointment is purely in the gift of the Prime Minister and any selection for the post appears unlikely for some months.

C-IN-C BUSY.

I can state on authority that the Commander-in-Chief has heard nothing on the subject. He is for the moment busy accommodating Army expenditure to the needs of retrenchment and working out the details of Indianisation.

INDIANISATION.

The fact, however, remains that the Assembly will not relax its effort to force the Army to yield more substantial economies. Similarly, on the question of Indianisation of the Army, while every effort is being made to push forward all details connected with it an interpretation put by Assembly members on these details is that they are intended to slower the pace of promotions of officers of the Army in future so that promotions of Indian officers would not be rapid to the ranks of command and they would have to put in longer years to attain this position, compared to the practice in the past.

SUNK FRENCH SUBMARINE LOCATED OFF CAPE LEVI

GOLD SHIP "ARTIGLIO" RUSHING TO THE SPOT

LONDON, July 8.

Cherbour.—The "Promethee" has been located 75 metres deep north of Cape Levi. The gold steamer 'Artiglio" is proceeding to the spot.—Reuter.

Earlier

A first class French submarine "Promethee" (1,379 tons) with a crew of 49 and 17 engineers and workmen, sank during a surface trial seven miles north of Cape Levil to a depth of 150 feet. Seven of crew have been saved. Strong currents impede rescue operations.

The "Promethee" was launched in October 1930.

NIGHT SEARCH.

A search lasting the whole night has failed to locate the submarine. It transpires that the "Promethee's" commander, Lieutenant Dumesril, with six seamen was thrown into the sea from the deck when the vessel sank. They kept swimming for an hour and were picked up by a fishing boat. The remaining sisty-six crew are missing.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS DIVIDED OVER REPRESENTATIVES TO CONCILIATION BOARD

Bombay, Friday.

The attempt at conciliation between the two sections of the Muslims in regard to the nomination of five members on the Board of Conciliation proposed to be set up in Bombay to deal with the riot situation has ended in a fiasco. After a good deal of discussion one leader who was by common consent proposed to be nominated on the Board threatened to withdraw while another who had taken a prominent part in the conciliation work offered to make room for others.

The meeting was convened by the Mayor of Bombay. Representatives of all communities met on Thursday and it was agreed to set up a permanent Board of Conciliation with five Hindus, five Muslims and representatives of other communities. The Hindu members present agreed to nominate their representatives but there was a hitch on the question of nominating Muslim members on the Board.

RIVAL MUSLIM CLAIMS.

The Muslim Relief Committee was called upon to nominate its representatives when a claim was put forward on behalf of the Muslim Association, a newly formed organisation, that they were also entitled to appoint their representatives.

The Muslim Relief Committee, however, disputed that claim and ultimately the meeting was adjourned to enable the parties to arrive at a settlement.

CONFERENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The Conference met again at the Mayor's chamber behind closed doors on Friday when Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha announced that a settlement had been arrived at and it was decided that the following members should represent the Muslims on the Conciliation Board: Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee and Seth Abubaker Mahomed (Muslim Relief Committee) and Mr. R. M. Chenoy (Muslim Association), Mr. H. T Noorani and Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed.

SURPRISE IN STORE.

But there was a surprise in store for the meeting. No sooner was the announcement made than Mr. R. M. Chinoy expressed his unwillingness to serve on the committee. The Mayor's appeal to him to reconsider the matter was of no avail. Protracted discussion followed and at the end of an hour no settlement was in sight. The discussion arose out of the difficulty of nominating a member in place of Mr. Chinoy.

SARDAR SULEMAN'S SELF-DENIAL.

Ultimately Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha finding that argument brought them no nearer to settlement of the problem volunteered to make room for others and the following personnel was proposed: Sheriff Deoji Kanji (Muslim Association), Mr. H. T. Noorani Mr. M. Y. Haindade, Mr. S. K Nabiullah and Maulana Mahomed Irfan of the Khilafat Committee.

The majority of the members, however, thought that the personnel would not be fully representative without Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha. The meeting therefore, ended without arriving at any conclusion in regard to the personnel but it is expected that the parties will come to terms and forward the names to the Mayor.

DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON GOVERNOR

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

That His Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a non-official committee consisting of representatives of all communities to help in the restoration of peace. The Committee to be continually in session and to work in close co-operation with the Home Member and the Police Commissioner.

That His Excellency the Governor be informed of the strong feeling of this meeting that the Home Member should remain continually in Bombay so long as the disturbed conditions prevail in the city.

That the Mayor be requested to convey to his Excellency the views of this meeting as to the personnel of this committee.

This meeting is of opinion that on this committee there should be five Hindus, five Mussalmans, one Parsi, one Indian Christian, one Jew, one European and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee with the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee as the Chairman of this Committee.

A deputation headed by the Mayor will wait on the Governor of Bombay as soon as he arrives in the city to-day. By that time the Hindu and Muslim members are expected to give the names of their representatives on the Committee which will be placed before the Governor for his approval.

BOMBAY SHOWS CLEAN SLATE ON FRIDAY

No Rioting But Nervousness Persists In The City

Bombay had a clean record on Friday after a week of strife. Except for a minor assault of a Muslim in Islampura in the afternoon no casualties were reported in any of the city hospitals. The shop-keepers are, however, still in a state of nervousness and business in the affected areas was at a standstill.

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

STIFFKEY RECTOR FOUND GUILTY

Bishop Of Norwich To Announce Sentence

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 8.

Reverend Harold Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, charges of immoral conduct brought against whom were investigated for 25 days by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Norfolk, has been found guilty of all charges except those dropped during the case.

Bishop of Norwich will announce sentence in due course.

SOCIETY WOMAN SUES "PEOPLE" FOR LIBEL

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 8.

Scandalous newspar in the newspaper "People" reflecting on an unnamed society woman led to a libel action by Lady Louis Mountbatten in the High Court.

The newspar stated that a woman highly connected and immensely rich associated with a foreigner and had become the talk of West End, and that the pair were caught in compromising circumstances, whereupon, she received a hint from a quarter impossible to ignore to clear out of England for a couple of years.

Sir Norman Birkett at the opening hearing announced settlement. The defendants, Odhams Press and the Editor of the "People" apologised and offered to pay all costs. The plaintiff refused the heavy damages which defendants were willing to pay. The counsel added that the plaintiff had never met the man believed to be referred to.

U. S. FLIERS TO MOSCOW

Forced To Land And Plane Wrecked

LONDON, July 8.

Moscow.—The American world fliers Mattern and Griffin who left Berlin at 8-40 p.m. on 6th July are long overdue at Moscow. They were forced down in peat bog near Borissov on the Polish Frontier. Griffin was slightly injured and Mattern most seriously. The plane was wrecked.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad Mayor's Reply To Collector

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has replied to the letter of the Collector of Ahmedabad enquiring that was meant by the term "Mahasabha" in the letter of authority issued by the Municipality to census enumerators.

The President's letter states that the term "Mahasabha" refers to the Indian National Congress and further informs the Collector that there are no papers relating to consultations with this body as the consultation was oral.—A.P.

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Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In re: SHIV BHAGWAN and SATNARAIN, minor sons of Seth Radha Kishan through Rollya Mal. Plaintiffs.
Versus.
RUGHBER DAYAL s/o. Munshi Lal ..... Defendants.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have been appointed Receiver in the above case by Mr. MOHD. ASLAM KHAN, Sub-Judge, Delhi, to take possession of the War Bonds (list given below) and the estate of Seth Radha Kishan from the said defendant.

Inspite of the orders of the Court the said defendant has not produced the said Bonds in Court. nor has he handed them over to me inspite of my demands.

It is, therefore, notified that any transfer or sale by the said defendant or purchaser of the same will be invalid, illegal, and void until the permission of the Court is obtained.

SHAMSUNDAR LAL, B.A., LL.B.
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5-7-32.

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5184

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client Mr. M. D. GONSALVES has contracted for the absolute sale to Mr. S. L. HALDANKAR and Mr. G. S. RANGNEKAR of the property mentioned below. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property are hereby required to make such claims in writing to the undersigned at his Office, Sadanand Buildings, Andheri, within six days from this date. Otherwise the said sale will be completed, and all such claims, if there be any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece and parcel of land bearing Bamanwada Survey No. 11; Pot No. 7; Area about 30-1¼ Gunthas; Assessment Rs. 7-15-3.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1932.

V.M. KURULKAR,
Pleader.
5188.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 11th July, 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

51. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the stopping of up and down mail trains of the two Railways at Dadar Junction will much facilitate the travelling public and for requesting their representatives on the Advisory Committees of the two Railways to move their respective Committees in the matter, etc.

52(a) From Mr. M. M. Killedar For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Haji M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, an ex-Councillor; and (b) From Mr. V. N. Vedak—To the same effect.

53. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon—For requesting the representative of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee to move the Railway authorities to take immediate steps to stop the nuisance caused by hawkers and beggars in their trains, etc.

54. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For appointing a Committee to report as to the ways and means to be adopted for expediting the disposal of Municipal lands, etc.

55(a) From Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin and another Councillor—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker, an ex-Councillor; and (b) From Mr. V. N. Vedak—To the same effect.

56-59. From Mr. V. N. Vedak—(56-57) For requesting the Commissioner (56) to remove the congestion and nuisance caused by the squatters, etc., to the foot and vehicular traffic along the portion of Erskine Road from the Null Bazar Police Chowky to the junction of Erskine Road with Sandhurst Road; and (57) to dispose of in the most advantageous manner possible the second of the two boilers purchased in 1923-24 for use in connection with the Tansa Completion Works, etc.; (58) For obtaining half yearly statements, beginning with September 1932, from the Commissioner, showing the moveable and immoveable property of the Corporation awaiting disposal, etc.; and (59) For requesting the Commissioner to provide a semi-pucca road surface in the Sorab Mill Lane at Dadar, so as to make it properly passable, etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 8th July, 1932.
5190

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona District Local Board, an ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for its School Board. Candidates with the qualifications mentioned below should apply to the Chairman, School Board, Poona District, Poona; stating age, caste, experience and qualifications before 25th July, 1932.

2. The pay of the post is Rs 200—15—320—Bar-20—600.

QUALIFICATIONS.

(i) Experience in teaching and inspecting Primary Schools.
(ii) University Degree, Diploma or certificate in teaching.

The appointment is subject to Government approval and will be probationary for one year.

H. V. TULPULE,
President,
District Local Board, Poona
Poona, dated 5th July, 1932.
5178

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors of this Company, whose claims have been admitted that a Fourth and Final Dividend of Pies Three in the Rupee is hereby declared. The payment of the said dividend will begin on and from MONDAY, the 11th instant. Such creditors will therefore receive payment on any working day on and from that date in the Registered Office of the Company between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. except on Saturdays.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co. Ltd. in Vol Liquidation.
E. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 8th July 1932
5191

Public Notices

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING CO LTD.

Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 7th July 1932.

To,

The HOLDERS of DEBENTURES, issued by the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and secured by the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 1st February, 1930, made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Ambalal Sarabhai of the other part.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Holders of the above Debentures will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th July, 1932, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To modify the provisions of the Debentures Trust Deed, dated 1st February, 1930 in manner following:—
(a) By deleting from Clause 47 of the said Deed the words following:—
"No Hindu, Mahomedan or Buddhist or member of any other Race, Sect or Tribes or Class from time to time specified for the purpose of the Section 69-A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1892 shall be appointed a Trustee.
(b) By substituting the words "Clause 37" for the words "Clause 38" in para 2 of the 5th Schedule to the Debenture Trust Deed above referred to.
(2) To appoint new Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed in place of the original Trustees Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Ambalal Sarabhai, who have sent in their resignations.

The words proposed to be deleted from Clause 47 appear to have been inserted through some oversight. As all the properties of the Company, mortgaged by the Debenture Trust Deed are in the City of Bombay the provision is not necessary.

Every Debenture Holder attending the Meeting is requested to bring with him the Debenture or Debentures, held by him.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions in the said Deed and Schedule V thereto.

By Order of the Board.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
5185.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of a debt due by Messrs. DAMODAR GOVINDJI, of Bombay, to Pandya Velji Dayaram, late of Khageshwari Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at the time of his death at Keshod in the Junagadh State ..... Deceased. Bai MANI alias RADHA, wife of Vajeshanker Keshavji of Junagadh Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 30th day of June, 1932.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5186.

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited as a going concern, situated at 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, on or before 15TH JULY, 1932, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Land	45,364 Sq. Yards.
Spindles	40,700
Doubling Spindles	8,648
Preparation	15

One waste plant complete.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Agents.

For the Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.)- RANCHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
5187.

PROPOSED SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of land, admeasuring about 190 square yards and a substantial building consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors standing thereon, situate in a very prominent place at ABDUL REHMAN STREET. For further particulars, apply to MESSRS. PANDIA AND CO., SOLICITORS, at their office NO. 110, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

5174

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHANTIKUMAR MORARJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, unemployed residing at three lights, near the junction of Ridge Road and Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, Bombay. ..... Deceased, MORARJEE NAROTTAM, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort, Bombay, representative of the Agents of the Prahlad Mills Ltd. having their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 2nd day of July, 1932.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
128, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ANTIQUE CHINESE ART.

Bona-fide sale of 20 cases Old Chinaware on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1932, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers by order of the Bank concerned comprising period pieces of porcelain in blue and white and variegated coloured enamels such as vases, jars, bowls, dishes, garden seats and pots, wall plates, boxes, incense burners, flower holders, Japanese satsuma vases etc.

Property on view. Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

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Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Chiang Kai-Shek As China's Dictator

EUGENE CHEN EXPLAINS

Japanese Boycott To Continue

Mr. Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, who, accompanied by Mrs. Chen, is travelling to France on a private visit.

The famous Chinese journalist and diplomat, when he passed through Singapore, gave the following interview to the "Malaya Tribune":—

Asked a question as to the internal situation in China Mr. Eugene Chen said that the real power in China was still Chiang Kai Shek. He added that there were many thing he could say with regard to Chinese internal politics, but he was not prepared to do so. He hinted, however, at important political changes before the end of the current year.

Mr. Chen said that the object of his journey to Europe was entirely private. He was going to France and hoped to be back in China before the end of the year, making the return journey via America.

MANCHURIA.

Regarding Manchuria, Mr. Chen said: "At the present moment the Japanese have their way there; that is to say that they will continue to try to effect the annexation of the three Eastern Provinces. League of Nations or no League of Nations, American protests or no American protests, they believe they possess the power, military and naval, to defy the League of Nations as well as America. But eventually they will be forced to realise that in these days no country can govern without the consent of the governed. There are 27 million Chinese who have created Manchuria. The Japanese say that they will make Manchuria, but it is really the Chinese who have created it. These men, with the support of 400 million Chinese, their brethren, will make it impossible eventually for Japan to sever the great limb of Manchuria from the body of China."

LEAGUE PARTY'S VISIT.

Referring to the visit of the Lytton Commission to Manchuria, Mr. Eugene Chen said that he was not hopeful of the result. The members of the Commission would no doubt wish to do their very best in finding a solution to the question, but he was afraid that there their best judgment would be influenced by what was known in Geneva as "the realities of the international situation." That was a cliche which was in common use there. Mr. Chen also hinted that China might hope for the best, but must prepare for the worst.

"It is not correct to talk about the Manchukuo Government. The objective effect is that Manchuria is governed by the Japanese Government in Tokyo and that alone. The 'North China Daily News' refers to the seizure as 'base robbery.' It might quite well be pilloried as an act of international brigandage."

SEIZURE OF THE CUSTOMS.

Speaking of the seizure of the Manchurian Customs, Mr. Chen expressed no opinion, but said that the service of foreign loans was the first charge on the Customs revenue. The total revenues collected were controlled from a central source and were in charge of an Inspector-General. If there was any decrease in the Customs revenue, naturally the foreign loans, to the extent that the revenue was insufficient, must necessarily suffer. If the seizure of the Customs revenue in Manchuria had created a situation that would make the total revenue received by the Inspector-General insufficient to meet interest on, or amortization of, foreign loans, naturally the foreign bond holders would suffer.

SHANGHAI AGREEMENT.

Questioned as to his opinion of the Shanghai agreement with the Japanese on May 5, Mr. Eugene Chen said: "The Canton political group, to which I belong, strongly criticised that agreement. Before the agreement was signed a force of 50,000 odd Japanese troops had to be concentrated in Shanghai to maintain the Japanese war front there. While the Japanese were in Shanghai the Manchurian situation developed gravely, and in order to cope with the situation there, which was created by the activities of the Chinese volunteers, who were carrying out the policy of resistance to the Japanese, the Japanese had to reinforce their troops there. At first they had a small force there, but had to increase their activities. The Japanese wanted the Shanghai agreement so that they might be able to withdraw the 50,000 troops and send them to Manchuria. The problem was how to withdraw the soldiers for that purpose and at the same time see that their battle-front in Shanghai remained intact.

PIECE OF PAPER.

"That is precisely what has been effected by the agreement of May 5. They withdrew their troops and at once despatched them to Manchuria. But the Shanghai front remains intact instead of 50,000 troops a piece of paper holds it.

"Secondly, that agreement faces China with a 'fait accompli,' in that neutral zone around Shanghai has practically been created. The agreement provides that Chinese troops shall not cross the Japanese line."

Mr. Chen here sketched the position of the troops at Shanghai and added that prior to the agreement the Chinese had the League and America behind them. Now that the agreement had been made the League and America were behind Japan with respect to its observance.

BOYCOTT WILL CONTINUE.

Speaking of the boycott of Japanese goods, Mr. Chen said that the boycott still existed and would continue to exist as long as the Japanese were in Manchuria. China offered a big potential market for Japanese goods and they were doing their utmost for that reason to bring the boycott to an end. But whilst conditions were as at present, even the Government could not put it down.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

"There is a definite movement of opinion now in China for the resumption of relations with Russia," said Mr. Eugene Chen, in reply to another question. "It has been realised that owing to Chiang Kai-Shek's policy of opposition to the resumption of relations with Russia that China to-day finds herself in this great crisis without friends and on bad terms with the two great neighbours whose territory adjoin her's. The resumption of diplomatic relations Russia does not necessarily mean the establishment of really friendly relations between the two countries. Perhaps as long as Chiang Kei-shek exercises the real power in Nanking it may be difficult to re-establish really friendly relations between the two countries."

MR. CHEN'S CAREER.

Mr. Eugene Chen was born and educated in the British Colony of Trinidad. He studied Law in England and practised it in London before he became a journalist on one of the leading English journals. He went to Peking shortly after the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 and became the editor of the "Peking Leader." His attacks on Yuan Shi Kai and the other officials who supported a monarchical form of Government in China landed him more than once in the Peking Prison. Because he used no force he escaped death.

He became Dr. Sun Yat Sen's confidential secretary in 1918 and has helped towards reforms ever since.

Mr. Chen is one of the most brilliant present-day writers. His official despatches to the Powers are regarded as masterpieces of English prose.

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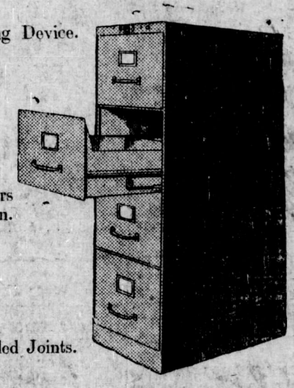

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(1) **Kalbadevi Rd.** Corner of Vithalwadi. Phone No. 22110.

(2) **27, Churchgate St.** "Rustom Building", Phone No. 23581.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS & DELHI.

WORLD ACTION FOR WORLD RECOVERY

AMERICA'S DUTY TO TAKE INITIATIVE

The following is the concluding portion of the article by Mr. Henry Hazlett in the "Nation", New York on America taking the lead to remove the present world depression. The previous portion appeared on the 5th instant:—

Social causation is nearly always complex, and it is seldom that any given economic situation can be ascribed to any one single factor, but it is as clear as economic evidence can be that, second only to the war itself, the present depression is largely the result of the world's tariff walls, and particularly the tariff of the United States. One striking evidence of this was the violent collapse of the speculative markets as the preposterous Hawley-Smoot tariff advanced toward passage, a collapse which the proponents of the bill denounced at the time as a "Wall Street plot". Since then all the world's business has evidently joined the conspiracy to discredit that tariff. In the days before the war it was still possible for us to prosper in spite of high tariffs, but this situation altered abruptly when we were changed by the war from a debtor nation to the world's foremost creditor nation, and when it became absolutely necessary for us to increase our imports if the debts owed to us were to be paid. Though even the former Fordney-McCumber tariff was far too high, its ill effects were disguised by the fact that we began selling goods to Europe on a tremendous scale "on credit". We not only refused on net balance to accept the interest on our former loans, but we extended in a few years billions of dollars of new loans. And then, quite suddenly, we stopped. The collapse of our own security markets made us panic-stricken. We no longer had enough faith in the rest of the world to extend it credit, and we did not feel we could spare the credit anyway. We wanted our money. We wanted a real liquidation of the debts. We wanted the outside world to pay the interest on its old debts out of its own resumers, and not out of fresh loans. And instead of lowering the tariff to permit the outside world to do this, we raised it.

EFFECT OF TARIFF.

The effect of a tariff is always to subsidize inefficiency. A tariff is a device for insuring that a commodity which could be bought at a lower cost from abroad shall be produced at a higher cost at home. But when a given tariff level has been established for a long time, an adjustment to it is usually achieved, and a country can prosper at that artificial equilibrium. When tariffs are constantly and rapidly being raised all over the world, however, even this artificial equilibrium is not possible. It has been made doubly impossible at present by another factor, the violent fall of commodity prices. This is relatively unimportant in the case of those commodities which are subjects to ad valorem tariffs, but supremely important in the case of those subject to specific tariffs. This in 1928, when duty-paid raw sugar was selling in New York at an average price of 4.22 cents a pound, the specific tariff of 1.75 cents a pound on Cuban sugar meant an ad valorem tariff of 79 per cent; at the price levels of Cuban duty-paid sugar in May of this year—2.58 cents a pound—the specific tariff, now raised to 2 cents a pound on Cuban sugar means an ad valorem tariff of 3.45 per cent!

IMPERATIVE NEED.

It need hardly be said that an immediate reduction of world tariffs is now imperative. The United States, which took the leadership in raising them, must take the leadership in reducing them. Because the need for tariff reduction is general, there has been a growing belief that the end can be best achieved by an international conference. The present writer cannot subscribe to this belief. There is, to begin with, no possible basis of bargaining or exchange in such matters. If the aim proposed, for example, were that each nation should reduce its tariffs by 25 per cent, any nation could raise its tariff by 100 per cent or any other extravagant figure just before going into the conference. Tariffs, again, are not general, but specific; the tariff on each article is considered ostensibly on its own merits; and any bargaining, article for article, would be endlessly and hopelessly complicated. If an agreement were in spite of all finally arrived at, the various parliaments would have to pass on it in any case. Finally, the basic assumption of such a conference would be the thoroughly false one that tariff walls are beneficial to the countries that put them up and injurious only to foreigners, and that the lowering of tariffs represents "concessions" or "sacrifices" made by each nation merely for the good of the rest. Congress would be asked to reduce the tariff not as an essential need of our own but as a favour to Europe.

A far more direct, honest, and realistic path is for each country to act for itself. America must take the lead. A reduction of our tariff would be an enormous gain to us whether any other nation followed or not. I do not mean that we should re-

(Continued on next page)

CO-OPERATION IN CITY AND SUBURBS

Demand For Independent Audit And Arbitration

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, will meet on Sunday July 13 at 4 p. m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay to adopt the Annual Report of their work (for the year 1931-32) of which the following are the broad outlines:

The Bombay Divisional Institute, which is a Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Institute for the city and suburbs for carrying on Co-operative Propaganda, education, organisation and supervision, did very useful work during the year 1931-32 under Mr. K. J. Dubash, assisted by the Hon. Secretaries Messrs. D. P. Varde and S. H. Patil.

During the year under report, the Institute was able to arrange more than 40 magic lantern and ordinary lectures through its Propaganda Officer) Mr. H. P. Mulay, and other workers in the co-operative field. The Arbitrators' Conference, the Housing and the Urban Banks Conferences were useful in discussing certain important problems, affecting the co-operative movement, and also giving a lead to the province in showing as to how the non-official body would be very useful in furtherance of the Co-operative Movement. The Divisinal Institute is composed of three Districts and a District Committee, which were doing useful work in their areas.

The Training Class of Girgaum along with the organisation of Municipal and other Societies, coupled with the preparation of some new schemes of Savings for the introduction of Member Societies, and the constant supervision of Gujarati ladies stores along with some stores in school's surely have attracted the Girgaum populace towards the Movement.

DADAR AND FORT BRANCHES

Dadar Branch organised two Managing Committee Classes for the education of co-operative workers, arranged one Taluka Conference, and two group conferences along with some Magic Lantern lectures. The Development of Pralhad Mills Bank, and the organisation of Catholic ladies Stores are the impoortant features of their work.

The Fort Branch arranged a very successful excursion in May last, arranged a Conference of Managing Committees. The starting of Anglo-Vernacular Journal, and the arrangement to broad cast lectures through Indian Broadcasting Service deserve a special mention.

MILLS SOCIETIES

A General Scheme of starting mills societies in such of the Mills in Bombay and Suburbs prepared and submitted to the Mill Owners' Association and the respective Mills, is receiving support from the Mills.

The newly-started suburban Banch was able to do good work during a short interval. Magic lantern lectures, schemes for organising Municipal Societies, and Banks along with some stores are the principal items of their programme. Supervision of weaker Societies was also done by this Branch, and help in recovery and general guidance was given.

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How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolised Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

Hurry Up!

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Gentlemen sailing for Continent by S.S. Victoria and requiring Europe out-fit will have special attention of our Mr. G. Rao who has 16 years' Continental experience in Tailoring.

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Tribute To Late Haji M.M. Chotani

(BY G. K. N.)

The recent death of Mia Muhammad Chotani at Medina has not sufficiently re-kindled the memories, so far as one can see, in the non-Muslim Press, of the good-will and good deeds of the one-time Moslem leader, who was in fact and act Indian first and everything else thereafter.

Mr. Chotani was, right or wrong, championing the cause of the Khilafat. There may be two opinions on the point. But there can be none on the fact that he considered all Indians as his brethren and sought and generally obtained their willing help in attempting to maintain the institution of the Khilafat. The Parsis also contributed to the Khilafat and allied funds and especially for the relief of the distressed in Turkey. Mr. Chotani was never so happy as when he found non-Muslim guests at his festive board. A setaunch Mussalman according to his lights, he treated with genuine fraternal affection the Parsis, Christians and Hindus, though at times his own co-religionists failed him.

IN CAUSE OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

In making appointments and the distribution of loaves and fishes of office, Mr. Chotani never affected the communalist in speech or spirit. During the previous riots he banded together the Parsis and Hindus and visited the various affected localities and showed by the example of the solidarity of his "Indian" group that it was not only necessary but perfectly feasible for the followers of all the religious denominations in this city to live the life of peaceful citizens without the slightest reference to religious prejudices.

WORLD ACTION FOR WORLD RECOVERY

(Continued from previous page.)

turn immediately to free trade, assuming that were politically conceivable. Even Adam Smith was careful to point out that "every such (tariff) regulation introduces some degree of real disorder into the constitution of the State, which it will be difficult afterward to cure without occasioning another disorder." Our immediate aim should be rather to approach our former equilibrium than to try to establish a new one. This could be achieved most nearly, perhaps, by a tariff reduction averaging about 25 per cent.

THE WAY OUT.

It is impossible to consider the tariff without considering international debts. The real problem of those debts is the problem of the international transfer of goods. In arguing against the cancellation of even the reduction of the European debts to our government, Senator Borah recently remarked that the annual payments on our debt called for only 2.45 per cent of the total budget of Belgium, only 3.75 per cent of that of Great Britain, only 1.41 per cent of that of Italy, and only 2.65 per cent of that of France. But he had nothing whatever to say of the far more relevant problem of transfer—of how Europe could secure a sufficient excess of exports to us over imports from us to make these payments possible, of whether we should be willing to lower our tariffs sufficiently to take this excess, of precisely what goods this excess would consist in, or of whether he would prefer to see the excess achieved merely by Europe's reducing by that much its purchases of American commodities.

What makes the settlement of the war-debts question of such immediate moment, however, is the problem of German reparations. Every informed and unbiased observer agrees that the reparations burden imposed on Germany by the Young Plan is not only a staggering load on the German taxpayer, but far larger than Germany can possibly be expected to meet out of an export surplus. The payments up to the time of the Hoover moratorium were made possible only by fresh outside borrowing—a simple borrowing from Peter to pay Paul—and that process has come to an end. This does not mean that the payment of "any" reparation is strictly speaking, impossible. It is conceivable that Germany, after a further breathing-space of two or three years, could resume reparation payments on a gradually ascending scale until they reached an annual level of, say, about one-fourth that called for under the Young Plan. But would it be worth the while of France and her allies to exact this? Would it not be far better to secure the immense gain to world confidence that would be sure to follow a complete wiping out of the whole reparations problem?

AMERICA MUST CANCEL HER DEBTS.

One thing is certain: no realistic-minded person can seriously expect that France and her allies will ever consent to wipe out reparations, or even drastically to reduce them, unless their debts to the United States are similarly cancelled or reduced. That is why the initiative on the whole question must come from the United States. That is why it is worse than stupid to keep on insisting that reparations are "purely Europe's problem." Wholly apart from any consideration of justice or humanitarianism, we must cancel or drastically cut down the debts for the most cold-blooded of business reasons. Our national income in 1929 was estimated at dol. 84,000,000,000. On the basis of present indices of trade and employment that income appears to have shrunk to a present rate of about dol. 56,000,000,000—a loss of about dol. 28,000,000,000 a year. The debt payments to us amount in all, to dol 270,000,000 annually. Is it worth while to sacrifice dol. 28,000,000,000—or even one-tenth that sum—for the sake of dol. 270,000,000? Is it worth while to lose dol. 100, or even dol 10, for every dollar one collects—assuming one can really collect even that dollar.

The reduction of tariffs and the cancellation of the international debts are, then, the two most urgent moves necessary for world recovery. When these have been achieved, other forms of international economic co-operation may be possible—looking, for example, perhaps toward a conference to consider international monetary problems, or toward some measure of international control of raw materials. A beginning might be made by the appointment of a Permanent International Economic Board to make annual and special reports, to sound a warning—before it is too late—when any country or group of countries engages in policies that threaten world stability, and to recommend various forms of co-operation. At first such a board would have to depend for its effectiveness purely on the prestige and moral force of its opinion. Ultimately, of course, we most move toward something better than this. A world that has become a single economic organism cannot continue indefinitely to be controlled by seventy different political sovereignties, each of which, when it is not trying to prosper at its neighbours' expense, tries to pretend that it exists in an economic vacuum.

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1932

We have received a copy of the Industry Year Book and Directory 1932. It is the fourth annual number published by the Industry Book Department, Keshub Bhaban, 22, Sambazar, Calcutta. This publication is thoroughly revised and contains usual extensive chapters dealing with commercial life in this country. Detailed discription of every import and export trade is given together with facts and figures of Indian trade. Various commercial terms regarding each trade are explained and the list of manufacturers of Swadeshi goods will prove of immense interest in these days especially when there exists a good demand for Indian goods. The Directory is divided in various sections dealing with railway, shipping, monetary and annual trade statistics. Chapters on weights and measurments, commercial laws and various associations are very useful. It is an essential reference book to every businessman in this country and to exporters of goods from various countries to India. It is priced at Rs. 5 and can be had from the publishers as well as from Messrs Taraporewala & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

42,170 Work People Involved

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains an article which analyses the statistics of industrial disputes in British India for the first quarter of the year 1932. There were 25 disputes in progress during the quarter, the total number of work-people involved being 42,170 and the aggregate time-loss 332,345 working days.

The largest number of disputes occurred in Bombay, and the Central Provinces came next. But the number of work-people involved in the disputes in the Central Provinces was nearly 50 per cent. more than that affected by the disputes in Bombay. If the statistics are considered according to classes of establishments, disputes were most frequent in cotton and woollen mills which were affected by 11 disputes during the quarter.

Fifty-six per cent. of the disputes arose over wages questions, 20 per cent. were regarding employment of individual, 12 per cent. were due to questions relating to bonus and the remaining disputes were due to miscellaneous causes.

Out of the 20 disputes in which settlements were arrived at during the quarter, the workers were either partially or entirely successful in seven and entirely unsuccessful in 13.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

In the Bombay Presidency May 1932, the number of industrial disputes was six, two of which occurred in Bombay City, three in Ahmedabad and one at Hubli. The number of work-people involved in these disputes was 3,894 and the number of working days lost was 52,866.

Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee

BOMBAY, July 5.

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee has received the following donations in aid of the hospitals in the City:—

Donations previously announced Rs. 18,285-2-0; proceeds of the Special Hospital Race Day, including donation from Government in respect of entertainment etc. taxes. Rs. 1,20,898-4-11; Proceeds of the 25000th Golden Chevrolet Car Rs. 5,500; net proceeds of the Advisertisement Ball after deducting expenses, Rs. 3,131; Sale proceeds of Red Cross Flags at the Race Course on the Hospital Race Day, Rs. 910-11-0; The Globe Theatres, Ltd. proceeds of a benefit show at the Capitol, Rs. 507-12-0; The New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Rs. 500; The employees of the Bombay Municipality (further instalments), Rs. 413-2-3; Pathe India Theatres, proceeds of a benefit show, Rs. 374/12/0; Lloyd Triestino Navigation Co. Rs. 366-8-0; Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.; proceeds of a Charity Hockey Match. Rs. 317/15/0; Balance from H. E. the Governor's Sind Relief Fund (through Mr. Ridland and Mr. B. N. Karanjia), Rs. 303/15/3; Employees of the Schools Committee (further instalments), Rs. 249/9/6. Madan Theatres Ltd., proceeds of a benefit show at the Excelsior, Rs. 201/6/0; Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Rs. 139/0/4; Jockey T. C. Walker. Rs. 147/0/0; Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court—from pleaders and staff, Rs. 146/4/0; Mr. B. N. Karanjia. Rs. 101; The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Seth Govindial Shivlal Motilal and the Fathe India, Ltd.. Rs. 100, each; Office staff of the District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I Rly. Rs. 88/14/0; Office staff of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, Rs. 88/9/0; Employees of the Bombay Telephone Co. Rs. 88; Office staff of the Prothonotary and Senior Master, Rs. 55; Agents, P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Rs. 50; Office staff of the Dy. Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Rs. 21/15/0; Charity Box. Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, and Charity Box, Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Court. Rs. 20, each; Secretary to Government, Legal Department; from office staff; and The Accountant General. Bombay, from office staff; Rs. 15; each; Mr. V. G. Lele, Rs. 10; Office staff of the Watch and Ward Superintendent. B.B. & C.I. Rly., and staff of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay. Rs. 8 each; Sale proceeds of tickets for the Drama Ranagarjana, Rs. 472; through Dr. Mangaldas Mehta and Rs. 200 through Mr. B. N. Karanjia; Donations received through Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta; Mr. V. S. Velinkar. Rs. 101; Mr. V. C. Setalvad, Rs. 100; Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Rs. 31; Major Bhatia. Rs. 10; The Phoenix Mill (through Mr Alwyn Ezra) Rs. 150. Total Rs. 1,54,395-6-3.

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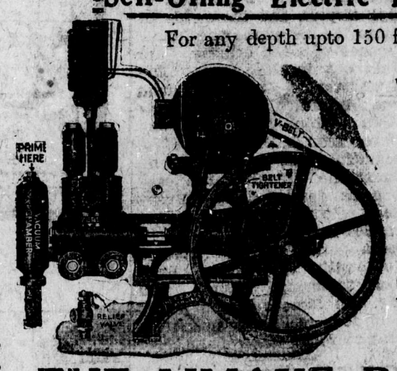

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COTTAGE INDUSTRIES INSTITUTE—OF "FINEST ORGANISATION IN INDIA"—OPENED

HYDERABAD, July 5.

An impressive function took place yesterday when H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad performed the opening ceremony of the Cottage Industries Institute at Mushirabad before a large gathering of nobles and officials of the State. The Cottage Industries Institute has been established mainly to develop the business as well as the artistic side of the local cottage industries for which the State is noted. A commodious building costing about Rs. 1,25,000/- is specially constructed by Government for this purpose on an open site of nearly two acres situated on Mushirabad Road.

In welcoming H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mr. B. A. Collins, Director-General and Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department, said: "This institute is designed to improve the cottage industries of Hyderabad, the most important of which are hand-loom weaving, dyeing and printing. It is estimated that one-third of the cloth worn in Hyderabad is manufactured on hand-looms, while the industry uses raw materials consisting of yarn, silk dyes and gold and silver lace to the value of about a crore and a half annually, or approximately ten per cent. of the total value of articles imported into the State.

After agriculture, handloom weaving and dyeing are, therefore, much the most important industries in the State. The object of the Department is to teach the weavers who are now illiterate and ill-organised, improved methods and new designs so as to enable them to hold their own against increasing competition both inside and outside the State.

RAMIFICATIONS OF ORGANISATION

The Institute forms part of the organisation which has been built up for this purpose. The Organisation consists of demonstration parties working in the villages, the Cottage Industries Institute which is the headquarters of these parties, special local institute such as the Paithan Weaving Institute and the Warangal Carpet Factory and the Cottage Industries Sales Depot in Gunfoundry.

DEMONSTRATION PARTY

The demonstration party are engaged in demonstrating in the villages the use of improved implements such as the fly-shuttle and the dobby and different kinds of dyes and colours. The village artisan is trained in these use of these implements in his own house, and is supplied with them on easy payment. Practical demonstrations are also being given of various kinds of dyes and the methods of using them.

The primary work of the Cottage Industry Institute is to train professional weavers and dyers in these new methods, and to fit them for employment in the demonstration parties. Improved looms and dobbies are also manufactured in the Institute, and supplied to the weavers. The Institute is a place where research is carried on as to the best kinds of looms and accessories for the weaving population.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Institute is mainly concerned with the handloom industry and its allied industries of dyeing and printing. but it is intended also to improve smaller industries as far as possible, and to introduce new cottage industries which seem likely to be of benefit to the public.

Thus, sections have been included for knitting, cane-work, embroidery, toy-making, durrie-making, numda-making and the like, while a small woolen plant has been installed in order to see whether it is possible to increase the use of Hyderabad wool which is exported in its raw state in large quantities.

REVIVING CARPET INDUSTRY

The experimental carpet factory, which has been established in Warangal, has as its object the revival of the famous carpet industry of that town. Samples of the carpets which have already been made under the guidance of th East India Carpet Company will be seen to-day.

The Cottage Industries Institute has cost Rs. 1,22,738 to erect and Rs. 54,016 to equip. The gross annual cost of running the Institute is Rs. 92,895, and the immediate estimated income from its products is put at Rs. 43,300. The net cost will, therefore, be just under half a lakh; but I confidently expect that within 2 or 3 years, the cost will be reduced to at least Rs. 30,000. And I hope, in time, it will be much lower. In order to sell the products of the Institute and to assist the village artisans throughout the State, a Sales Depot or shop has been established.

"FINEST IN INDIA."

With the completion of this Institute and the remainder of the organisation which I have described, the Hyderabad State will be able to boast of the finest organisation for the encouragement and development of village industries that exists in the whole of India, and I feel confident that with the encouragement and help which Your Exalted Highness always gives, the Commerce and Industries Department will be successful in their endeavours.

NIZAM'S WELCOME.

Amidst loud applause, H.E.H. the Nizam rose to reply and after a handsome tribute to Mr. Collins and other officers for the foresight and hard work which the establishment had involved, he said: "I welcome the Institute for two reasons. One is that it will foster and improve village industries such as knitting and embroidery, durry-making and the like. The other—and in my opinion, the more important reason—is that it will instruct and encourage hand-loom weavers and dyers, so that they might hold their own better than they have done hitherto against the competition of power-looms and outside industries.

"I am convinced that the increasing competition from both inside and outside the State can easily be beaten if the richer classes of my subjects give preference, as I do, to the products of home industries that are generally better and cheaper.

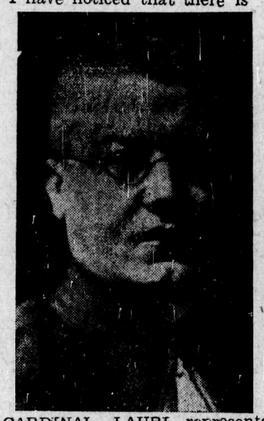
"I have noticed that there is a tendency in all countries of the world to purchase home products, even though they may be not quite so good as imported articles. I do not see any reason why my State should not adopt that natural and world-wide tendency, as far as it is reasonable. I draw the attention of my beloved subjects to it, while I commend the action of my Department of Industries towards meeting the demand created by the tendency I notice everywhere. When I myself do all I can to purchase and use goods made in my own State, and when I say, for instance, that Golconda Soap made in Hyderabad is used in all my Palaces, and is fond of good and cheap, I think my action itself will appeal to my subjects to do likewise.

"They love me and my country too well to require further inducement to follow my example in this respect. I have no doubt that the efforts of my Government towards better production of home-made articles will be well seconded by increased consumption by all classes of my subjects.

I will not say more, but will comply with the request of the Director-General of Industries and open the Institute with all the best wishes for its success".

VISITS TO INSTITUTE DEPTS.

After the Institute was declared open, H. E. H. was shown over the various sections in the Institute, which include weaving, dyeing and calico printing, knitting and hosiery manufacture, durrie and carpet-weaving, woollen spinning and blanket-weaving, rattan and basket-making, toy-making and lacquer work workshop, including carpentry and smithy.—A. P.



CARDINAL LAURI representative of the Pope at the recent Eucharist Congress at Dublin.

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FIFTEENS—the grand and fascinating test of mathematical skill! See whether you can solve the problem. The figures 1 to 9 have to be placed in the above squares so that every line of three figures totals FIFTEEN, down, across and diagonally—eight different ways. Three of the numbers are already placed for you in their correct positions. You must place the rest in their order, without using the same number twice and without displacing those already in position.

SEND YOUR SOLUTION TO-DAY. Nothing to pay and yet you may be the winner of a BIG MONEY PRIZE. We have already distributed over £4,000 in cash for similar contests. DON'T WASTE TIME.

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will be paid, in cash, to the first competitor who will qualify before 12th Sept. 1932, and still be eligible for the £300 Prizes.

OUR OBJECT in distributing these handsome Cash Prizes is to obtain as wide as possible advertisement of our Money Saving Catalogue.

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FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES TO WIN

1. Reproduce, on a sheet of plain paper, the problem, together with your solution. Write your name (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) and address, together with the name of this paper, in the upper right-hand corner.
2. Every competitor will be notified personally of the number of points obtained and will be asked to make a small purchase from our catalogue under the Sterling Iron-Clad Guarantee of MONEY REFUNDED if the goods are not absolutely satisfactory. Post Free in Great Britain and Ireland.
3. INDEPENDENT JUDGES, in no way connected with Sterling Textiles, Ltd., will make the final awards. Their names, together with a copy of their decision, will be sent to all qualified contestants, who, by entering, agree to abide by their decision.
4. No Sterling Textiles Ltd. Employees are eligible.
5. One Thousand (1000) points, or the nearest, win the First Prize, and are allotted as follows:—
   - 800 points for correct solution.
   - 170 points for qualifying (see Rule 2).
   - 30 points for general appearance and presentation of your solution.

Contest closes on Dec. 15th, 1932

CASH PRIZES

The whole of the Prize Money is held in trust by our Bankers

1st Prize £200 2nd Prize £50
3rd Prize £15 4th Prize £5
5th to 9th £3 each
10th to 24th £1 each

SOME PREVIOUS PRIZE WINNERS

£250 F. Mashiter, 39 Blades Street, Lancaster
£200 Rale Simons, 117 Stepney Green, London
£200 J. Russell, 56 Strathcona Drive, Glasgow
£200 P. Pobgee, P.O., Ewhurst, Surrey
£200 J. H. Reynaud, Burma, India

Don't envy these winners! Be one yourself! Send your reply immediately to

OVER £4,000 in cash already paid out in prizes for similar contests.

ANSWER TO-DAY!

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FLYING HIGH

At The Rialto

"Flying High" which was the rage hit at the Capitol last week is being extended at the Rialto by popular request from residents of the Northern part of Bombay. "Flying High" M.G.M.'s Musical Comedy with music features Bert Lahr, America's most imitated comedian, recreates the role which made the original stage "Flying High" one of the greatest musical hits in years. The ridiculous affair of Lahr and Miss Greenwood plays its way through a striking aviation show, out on the field of a large airport, and thousands of feet into the air where the funniest scenes of the comedy are played out by the pair. The flight takes place in Lahr's queer new air invention, an "aerocopter," an airship such as no one has ever seen before. Georgeously beautiful girls, dozen of them, interpret the difficult dance evolutions, as developed by Busby Berkely, who presented the dance ensembles in "Whoopee."

Also a parady on the Foreign Legion with the title "Beau Hunks" featuring Laurel and Hardy, the famous screen jesters will, in four reels supplement the chief picture of the evening.

MONTE BLUE AND ELEANR IN BOARDMAN "SHE FLOOD"

At The Empire

An example of trouble that results from the concealment of a past episode in a girl's life is seen in Columbia's latest feature, "The Flood" which opens at the Empire Theatre from Saturday:

In this picture Joan Marshall, under promise of marriage, is persuaded to visit the room of a man in a hotel. Before any serious harm comes to her, Joan realizes that the man is a philanerer and she immediately makes a hasty escape. But the town, Riverside, is small one and Joan is recognized. Malicious tongues begin to wag and heads solemnly shake their disapproval.

The result is that Joan flees from small town gossip as desparately as she did from her would be betrayer. She goes to a nearby city to seek work and there makes a happy marriage. But her husband, an engineer, is ordered to Riverside to keep the swollen waters of the Mississippi from deluging the town. The chickens of Joan's "past" come home to roost and startling complications ensue.

Eleanr Boardman and Monte Blue are starred supported by a cast of well known screen celebrities.

BEBE DANIELS IN LAWFUL LARCENY

At The Wellington Talkies

Bebe Daniels, the great star of "Rid Rita" scores again in an entirely new role in "Lawful Larceny", Radio Pictures' all talking drama which will be screened this week at the Wellingdon Talkies; Dhobi Talao.

She has the role of a wife who sets out to recover her husband from another woman. Her performance is intensely human and convincing. Having lost her husband to the other woman Bebe Daniels finds revenge by stealing her rival's lover and in the end succeeds in regaining her own husband. The plot is novel and filled with intriguing situation. The interest is sustained to the end by a continuous cycle of victims. The husband is victimised by a siren; the siren is victimised by a clever loveable but unscrupulous man, in turn is victimised by the wife. A splendid thread of ironic humour runs throughout the story, both in situations and in dialogue. The supporting cast includes such stage and screen favourites as Lowell Sherman Kenneth Thomson Purnell Pratt and other noted stars.

"BROADWAY HOOFER" MUSICAL ROMANCE

At The West End

Tuneful melodies, dances, music and a romance in a world of the stage-people—these are the features of "Broadway Hoofer" a Columbia talkie in English, which will be put on from Saturday at the West End Talkies. The timings have been altered to 5 and 7 p.m. with 3 p.m. matinee on Saturday and Sunday.

It is a romance of a star who gave up the glitter, and glamour of a stage-career to follow the man she loved—a Broadway hoofer. Marie Saxon Louise Fazenda and Jack Egan, all well known

"SONG OF LOVE" DRAMA OF MOTHER-LOVE

At Palace Talkies (Byculla)

With a musical background, a powerful drama of Mother Love is unfolded in the highly entertaining "Columbia's picture "Song of Love" coming this week to the Palace Talkies, Byculla, near the Railway Station.

Belle Baker, one of the most popular stars of the American stage has a highly emotional role as the sympathetic mother, and sings several songs in her inimitable manner. She is wonderful as a singer, and as an emotional actress she is great—the combination is incomparable. She moves the audience alternately from laughter to tears and from tears to laughter. She is co-starred with Ralph Graves, the handsome actor of "Submarine" fame, whose acting is also remarkable for its convincing effect. A great attraction of the picture is the marvellous work of the 8-year-old child star David Durand who scored a great hit in his previous success "Innocents of of Paris,'. With an excellent musical score, there is a human story with plenty of heart interest.

The story concerns a small family who earn their living by appearing as a vaudeville team on the stage. In order to give the boy a school education, the mother gives up the work and keeps the home. The father succumbs to the wiles of another woman, and in the end by the influence of the son the couple are brought together again in domestic happiness.

"TOOFAN-MAIL"

Second Week At The Super

"Toofan-Mail" was well received by the public. This marvellous stunt picture of Wadia Brothers is the first Railroad thriller with the stunts and powerful action of a serial packed into an interesting sensational drama of hair-raising thrills which is being shown for second week at Super. The "Toofan-Mail" is perhaps, the first great rail road serial picture, packed into a drama, for the Indian Screen.

"MONTE CARLO" WITH LACK BUCHAUAN AND JEANNETTE MACDONALD

At The Emprers Theatre Theatre

The picture which had such a successful run at the Excelsior Theatre sometime ago will be screened at the Empress Theatre from to-day. The principal roles are in the capable hands of Jack Buchanan and Jeannette MacDonald. Beautiful settings, catchy songs including "The Blue Horizon" and colourful romance all combine to make it a first class entertainment.

Zig Zag CIGARETTE PAPERS

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The Best in the Papers

Shown on the Screen

NEW ADVENTURES OF GET RICH QUICK WELLINGFORD

At The Capitol

Laughs are assured in advance of seeing "New Adventures of Get Rich Quick Wallingford," which opens at the Capitol theatre this week, by a glimpse of the cast of the Metro Goldwyn Mayer comedy, which boasts a galaxy of funsters recruited from both screen and stage. William Haines plays the debonair J. Rufus Wallingford, beloved grafter of fiction, sharing his adventures in high finance, trickery and comical tribulations are Jimmy "Schnozzle" Durante, the famous New York Stage Comedian, who plays a riotous chauffeur, and Ernest Torrence, who enacts the sexaphone-playing Blackie Daw. Leila Hyams, who played opposite Haines in "Way Out West" and "The Girl Said No," is the heroine. The comedy was suggested by the series of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" stories by George Randolh Chester, which appeared in the Cosmopolitan Magazine Charles MacArthur adapted the stories to the screen and the picture was directed by Sam Wood. The story opens with the meeting of Wallingford and Blackie Daw aboard a trans-Atlantic liner, when Blackie tries to trim J. Rufus in a card game. They become partners in trickery and bilk a "Sucker" from Syracuse, but, unfortunately, he pays them with a certified cheque. They know that the minute the cheque is endorsed they can be jailed. About that time, Wallingford and Blackie got a 'tip' on a clay property and start a clay corporation, but matters become complicated when Wallingford falls in love with Dorothy, daughter of the owner of the property. To save her father from financial failure Wallingford endorses the cheque as security the understanding being that it's to be held, not banked. It gets in the bank, and the detective gets on the trail of the rogues. However, a clever climax frees the genial Wallingford, who reforms and gets married. Thus all ends happily.

"THE MAN I KILLED"

At The Excelsior

"The Man I Killed" is based on the original French play by Maurice Rostand. It tells of the post-war events in the life of a former soldier in the war-time army. The principal roles are played by Lionel Barrymore, Nancy Carroll and Phillips Holmes.

Homes is seen as the soldier of France—sensitive, romantic-minded, who, in the performance of his duty, kills a young German soldier during a big enemy drive. As soon as the deed is committed, he begins to suffer a profound remorse. From a letter on the person of his victim he learns the name of the dead soldier's German sweetheart Nancy Carroll and the name of the town in which she lives with the dead man's father, Lionel Barrymore, a stolid German nationalist who harbours a great hatred for all Frenchmen.

After this brief war-scene prologue the picture is occupied with the events in the lives of these three after peace has been declared.

Others in the cast are Tully Marshall, Zasu Pitts and Lucien Littlefield.

BILLE OVE IN "THE AGE FOR LOVE"

At The Pathe Cinema

The romance and drama of this ultra-modern age the marriage problems which all modern cou-

Here is a motion picture—undoubtedly the first of its kind—which truly portrays, and entertainingly too the problems which confront every modern, intelligent and cultured person.

"The Age fof Love" among its other delectable features, brings back to the screen, after more than a year's absence, the superlatively beautiful Billie Dove. It is a new Dove you see in this picture—a girl more amazingly beautiful than ever, if that is possible—but in addition a new histrionic personality, dynamic with brilliance, polish and sophistication. It is without doubt Miss Dove's finest performance.

A new leading man, Charles Starret, makes a bid for fame in 'The Age for Love' the United Artists release. His portrayal of the straightforward handsome slightly old-fashioned young business man is a gem of acting—and women will want to see more of this brilliant young actor.

Lois Wilson, as the third personality of the modern triangular affair unfold in the story has never rendered a finer performance; and Mary Duncan, as the cophisticated authoress is superb.

Edward Everett Horton as usual, turns in a distinguished portrayal, He was never seen to better advantage. As the lazy genial, literary broker in 'The Age for Love' he has surpassed all previous efforts at gilt-edged humour.

PRANAYAMA

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Ashad, Shood 6, 1983.
Parsi—Bahman 6, 1301
Muslim—Rabilaval, 4 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 8m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—3-11; 15.41.
Lowtide—8-56; 22.02.

Phases of the Moon: 1st quarter 11th July 8h 37m a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h 36m a.m. Last quarter 25th July, 7th 11m a.m.; New Moon, 2nd Aug. 3h 12m, p.m.

S. S. "Carthage" with foreign mails sails at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

SHETH SHAPURJEE SORABJEE J. P. (of Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co.) died at Bad Nauheim Germany, on Thursday 7th July. Oothamna Ceremony at Patel's Agiari Andheri this afternoon.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "The Man I killed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

Empire: "The Flood". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

Empress: "Monte Carlo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

Capitol: "New adventures of Get-rich quick Wallingford". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

Rialto: "Flying High". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

Pathe: "The Age For Love". Daily at 3-30, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

Wellington: "Lawful Larceny". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 4 p.m.

West-End: "Broadway Hoofer" Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.

Super Cinema: "Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.

Opera House: "Hamlet" To-day at 6 and 10 p.m. Sunday at 3 and 6 p.m. From Monday at 6 p.m. only.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12-0 Noon Selection of Indian Gramophone records 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. classical and light music. Bai Laxmibai will entertain in the after-dinner programme.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Mr. G. R. Rao, the founder of the Hindu Spiritual Temple in Chicago, will speak on Saturday the July 9 at 6 p.m. the Servants of India Society Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Mrs. Jyotsana Bhole's Concert

The weekly public concert will be held to-day at the School of Indian Music, Girgaum at 5-30 p.m. in the school hall, when Mrs. Jyotsana Bhole the well-known radio and screen star will sing.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in Marith in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES. Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Ashram Hall on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) and at Borivli the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per S. S. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8.0 a.m. on Saturday the 9th inst.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Hague-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 11th instant instead of 9th instant as previously notified.

FUTILE TO DEFEND THE NEW POLICY

Setalvad's Letter To Hoare

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following statement in reply to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement:—

"Sir Samuel Hoare says that the protest made by Indian leaders regarding the new procedure is based on imperfect study of the new proposals and that the change in procedure does not involve a change in policy. He emphasises that the policy of the new proposal is the same as that declared by the Prime Minister and that the change in procedure was made for the purpose of speeding up. He exhorts us to scrutinise with care and impartiality the new procedure and its meaning.

"The London "Times" expresses surprise at the protest which it says is inexplicable, if it does not result from a complete misapprehension of the present proposals.

THE NEW PROPOSAL

"I can assure these critics with regard to our attitude that we have scrutinised the new programme with the greatest care and impartiality and with every desire to judge it on its own merits. But cover it up as you may, the difference between the original and the new proposal is so radical and far-reaching that it is futile to defend the latter by charging the critics with want of care and correct understanding of its meaning and even with impartiality.

ESSENCE OF CONFERENCE

The essence of the Conference method was that the Indian representatives, including the Princes and the representatives of the three British Parties were to sit together and by a process of reasoning and persuasion and give and take arrive at the greatest measure of agreement on the momentous questions to be solved in framing the new constitution. That method had proved quite successful as testified to by the Prime Minister from time to time.

"While from the deliberations of the two sessions of the Round Table Conference the scheme of responsibility both in the Centre and the Provinces emerged by general agreement and various essential features of such a constitution were discussed, many important matters like Defence and Army, Finance, etc., still remained to be tackled, and in relation to thess the Conference method can alone produce good results.

OLD PLAN GOOD

"We have not failed to grasp the full significance of the proposal that the Joint Select Committee will meet before the Bill has been framed and introduced in Parliament. Although this is one good feature of the new procedure it is not and cannot be a substitute for the old plan. Under the old plan the greatest measure of agreement would have been arrived at between Indian representatives and the British representatives sitting together on equal terms and trying to adjust their viewpoints and eliminate differences. Then the proposals of His Majesty's Government according to the pledges given from time to time would have been based on such agreement and these proposals would have been embodied in the Bill.

SOME DEFECTS

"Under the new procedure the proposals of the Government will not be based on any agreement but would be formulated according to their own views. The deliberations of the Consultative Committee cannot possibly result in any agreement because the British representatives and the Princes are not there. Before the Joint Parliamentary Committee the Government will lay their proposals and having been already committed to them the Government will naturally defend and support them.

"All that the Indian representatives will then be able to do would be to criticise the said proposals and try to improve them and the ultimate decision will be that of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The position, therefore, will be, that the Government will put forward their proposals without any agreement between them and the Indian representatives, who will then put forward their view of the said proposals and the Joint Parliamentary Committee will, as judges, decide, in which decision the Indian representatives will have no part.

"UNFRUITFUL DISCUSSION"

"It is said that the new procedure is only dictated by the desire to speed up matters. I do not see how matters are going to be speeded up by the unfruitful discussion in the Consultative Committee which would take a long time.

"If the Round Table Conference, as originally constituted was considered unwieldly, a smaller body of men or for that matter the Federal Structure Committee could have been invited to go on with the work at the stage at which it was left in December last. There is no reason why even now the Government should not revert to some such plan instead of creating widespread distrust and making much more difficult, an already difficult situation.

Jayakar's Letter Of Resignation

Following is the full text of Mr. Jayakar's letter to the Viceroy conveying his resignation from Consultative Committee.

Your Excellency,

For reasons mentioned in detail in the statement which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and myself have issued to press—a copy of which I herewith submit for Your Excellency's perusal—I am placing in Your Excellency's hands my resignation of membership of Consultative Committee.

I have given the matter very careful consideration and I have come to the conclusion that I cannot any longer usefully serve on the Consultative Committee. What had drawn me into co-operation with the work of the Round Table Conference was its method. We were to proceed in an atmosphere of equality and goodwill and by process of give and take arrive at an agreement on the constitutional question on which the structure of future government of India was to be built to the mutual advantage of India and England.

I accepted Lord Irwin's invitation to participate in this great experiment because I thought it opened a new era in the history of India. The functions of the Round Table Conference were stated by Lord Irwin in his announcement of 1st November 1929 and further explained his inaugural address to the Indian Legislature on 9-7-30.

According to him His Majesty's Government's conception of Round Table Conference was that it was not a mere meeting for discussion and debate but was a joint assembly of representatives of both countries on whose agreement precise proposals to parliament were to be founded.

The same idea was emphasised by the Prime Minister in his speech in the Commons on the 2nd December last when he moved the resolution for approval of his policy as embodied in the White Paper. According to the Prime Minister negotiations with Indian Representatives were to be carried on "until point is reached when the proposed agreement is initial—a very well-known stage in negotiation of treaties.

When parties to negotiations initial it then at that point the Commons is asked whether it agrees or whether it disagrees. If it agrees that is all right. If it disagrees I think most Governments would regard disagreement as vote of no-confidence and would take steps accordingly.

It was this feature that drew me into co-operation with the work of the Round Table Conference and like some of my colleagues I attended the sittings of that body twice in London in spite of the great personal inconvenience and devoted with a single mind my time and energy to work of the Conference with full faith in efficiency and ultimate success of its method. Notwithstanding all words which the Secretary of State has employed in foreshadowing the future procedure I cannot help feeling that the Round Table Conference method has been deliberately abandoned. The new procedure dispenses with meetings of Federal Structure Committee and of Round Table Conference alters character and scope of Consultative Committee and provides for consultation before introduction of Bill between members of Joint Select Committee of both Houses and select Indians who may be asked to go to England.

I am aware of the departure from usual method which has been made in so far as proposed conference between members of joint select committee and select Indians takes places before the introduction of the Bill and not afterwards, but I fear that this slight variation will not secure to India the full benefits of methods so far pursued. I shall assume that position of Indians who will go to confer with Jtint Select Committee will not be that of mere witnesses as it was at time of Montagu's Bill of 1919.

Nevertheless, it seems to me Indians cannot be members of Joint Select Committee and that such a Committee cannot share responsibility to Parliament with any outsiders. Further I would submit that exchange of views and collaboration with Joint Select Committee are very different in essence from procedure of Round Tabl Conference according to which agreements had to be reached by negotiations and proposal laid before Parliament on basis of these agreements.

Vitiating feature of the new plan is that while selected Indians may have all opportunities of making their views known final decisions will be taken exclusively by British Government on its own responsibility and not on the basis of agreement arrived at between Indian and British representatives meeting together in free and equal conference with view of arriving at agreements.

The distinction between two methods I may remind Your Excellency was pointed out by the Prime Minister himself in his speech in the House of Commons to which I have referred above.

"When," said the Prime Minister "the Simon Commission was set up the intention of the Government when it received the report was to proceed to draft constitution upon that report to bring it before this House and to send it to the Joint Committee of both Houses and that when that Joint Committee was examining details of constitution as drafted Indians should be invited to come over here practically in the position of witnesses. They would not be co-operators in consultation. They could express their views as witness would express his views but that would be roughly the position they would hold."

I feel strongly that pledges solemnly given in this behalf by British statesmen before and during the session of the Round Table Conference notably by the Prime Minister have been abandoned and for moment forces of reaction have succeeded in England in scotching method which always appeared to be unpopular in extreme conservative circles.

I am sorry that all the good work which we did during these two years and mutual goodwill and esteem it generated should have been so abruptly brought to an end without consent and approval of those who had participated in the work. If work had been allowed to continue and reach fruition I feel confident that the British people would have proved to the word that they had found a new way by which proud and ancient people in grip of foreign rule could achieve their freedom by negotiation, goodwill and persuasion forsaking the old methods of embitterment, hatred and revolution but unfortunately this was not to be. Permit me to leave matter there though one feels tempted to analysis consequences.

For all these reasons after a prolonged consideration of the issue involved I have come to conclusion that variation effected in procedure is not merely of form but substance. My faith in the method hitherto pursued continues unaffected but I have no such faith in the new procedure and I feel that I cannot any longer usefully serve on the Consultative Committee which has now ceased to be working committee of the Round Table Conference for the simple reason that there is to be no such conference which can make final review of its work.

I therefore feel it my duty to place this resignation of my membership of that committee in Your Excellency's hands.

May I in conclusion thank Your Excellency for the courtesy you extended to me as a member of consultative Committee and also during talks we had in Simla,

Yours sincerely
M. R. JAYAKAR.

CURFEW ORDER ECHO

Case Against Pleader Withdrawn

BOMBAY, Friday.

The credit of effecting a solitary arrest last night in the city under the curfew order goes to the Princess Street police. The person who contravened the order is Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a leading Advocate of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Dadachanji, who has his office at the Princess Street, started from his office late at night to go to his house. As it was past ten and the curfew order had come in force, a police officer on duty arrested him.

The lawyer was to-day placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, and Mr. L. D'Souza, appearing for the accused, pleaded that the hearing of the case so postponed as the accused wanted to make arrangements about his work in the Small Couses Court.

The magistrate agreed to hear the case at 3 p.m.

It appears later in the day Mr. Dadachanji and Mr. B. S. Sanjana pleader went to the Police Commissioner's office to explain to him as to how Mr. Dadachanji was arrested. Mr. Dadachanji explained to the Commissioner that he had been working in his office till late in the night and started to go to his house when he was arrested. He had not the least intention of disobeying the Curfew Order. The Police Commissioner agreed to withdraw the case against him.

After lunch Mr. Mankar, the Police Prosecutor made an application before Mr. Brown for the withdrawal of the case against Mr. Dadachanji which was granted.

SEVEN HINDUS REMANDED

Alleged Looting Of Marwari Shop

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mahadevsingh and six other Hindus arrested by the C.I.D. (Crime branch) in connection with the looting of a Marwari's shop in the Princess Street area were put up before Mr. Brown and remanded to police custody till July 21.

In their application the police stated that the accused had been placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate a day before and a 'Prima Facie' case had been made against the first six accused for being members of the looting party of the Marwari's shop from where property worth Rs. 26,100 had been removed. The police have recovered so far property worth Rs. 240. As an extradition warrant has been issued against one Ramprasad Maganlal who is at present in Gwalior and wanted in this case, the police applied for a remand of the accused.

MISSING HINDUS

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee send the following further list of missing Hindus:—

1. Mr. Vishnu Laxman.
2. Mr. Gordhan Appa.
3. Mr. Kumbhar Magan.

Missing Couple

Rama Jagu Thakur Age 27 residing in Fullwalla's chawl, Nishanpada and his wife Gangabai are missing since last week. Anybody knowing their whereabouts may communicate to the Secretary, Lalbaug Relief Committee, Lalbaug, Bombay.

CONGRESS BLAMED FOR CITY RIOTS!

Shaukat Ali's Remedy

Prominent leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities were present at a meeting convened by the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Friday to find out ways and means of putting a speedy end to the present strife in the city. Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Sardar Suleiman Cassum Mitha and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, all expressed their anxiety for an early restoration of peace and there was a free exchange of views.

SHAUKAT ALI'S REMEDY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali was of the opinion that the cause of the present disturbance was more political than communal. He thought that so long as Muslim merchants were not allowed to carry on their trade without outside interference the communal tension between Hindus and Muslims would continue. He expressed his willingness to help the cause of peace and hoped that the Hindus on their part would see that the Muslim merchants were not intimidated by the Congress and other bodies.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha made a striking speech and said that the root cause of the present trouble was unemployment.

NOTHING DOING.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that the causes of the riots were political though they were camouflaged as communal. Till the political question was settled the unrest was bound to continue. Neither Mr. Shaukat Ali or Sardar Suleiman Cassim Mitha on the one hand or Tairsee and Mr. Laljee Naranjee on the other could solve the problem because it was an All-India question.

The meeting was adjourned, it being decided that if the meeting called by the Mayor was not a success, they should meet again and try to find a solution.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. N. Karanjia and among those present were: Maulana Irfan, Sheriff Deoji Kanji, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola, Mr. Mathradas Vasanji, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Ramchandra Iyer and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

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CRAZY COMEDY! ZAZZY SONGS!! SWELL GIRLS!!!

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IN A 4-REEL RIOTOUS COMEDY "BEAU HUNKS."

BOMBAY GERMAN SOCIETY

Dr. Miss Hertz's Lecture

An ordinary meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) was held on Thursday. Dr. Miss Hertz spoke in German about education in India. She described how she became interested in Indian education and how she has been studying her favourite subject. Dr. Miss Hertz has visited Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, etc.

Dr. Richter, the German Consul, Dr. G. K. Deshpande, Dr. Mudliar, Dr. A. T. W. Simeons, Herr L. Corty and other were present. There was very lively and interesting discussion in German.

These weekly German conversational meetings are proving very popular with students and others interested in the study of German language and culture. Particulars and details of becoming a member of the Bombay German Society will be very gladly supplied by Dr. G. M. Jadhav, R. L. Trust Building, Opera House Corner, Girgaum.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCES

Two important conferences will be held in the city, the decisions of which will have a far-reaching effect on the immediate politics of the country. The meeting of the delegates of the Round Table Conference will consider the attitude they should adopt towards the changed policy of Sir Samuel Hoare, and whether they should co-operate with the Government freely as they have hitherto done, or remain aloof, as they did from the Simon Commission. There is very little doubt that there is a strong feeling among the Round Table Conference delegates and all the Liberals without exception that the time has come for the delegates in their own interest, to withhold their co-operation from a Secretary of State who has flouted them at every step and who has adopted an impossible and even insulting attitude towards them and the country.

A STONE WALL.

Those who think they can persuade the Government to change their attitude, if there are any such, will find themselves up against a stone-wall. Mr. Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is reported, have already given a definite lead to their party and it only remains for the latter to follow their worthy example. The Liberal Associations at Allahabad and Bombay have come to a similar decision and the former explicitly says that co-operation is now withdrawn by the Government "for no fault of the Indians themselves," while the latter body wants to reconsider "the whole position." While we sympathise with the present predicament of Moderates, they will themselves be the first to admit that mere "mendicancy," as Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh calls it, has never won freedom for any country. We have no doubt ourselves that the delegates who cannot co-operate with the Government, even if they want to, will now come to the only decision that will be in consonance with their own as well as the country's self-respect.

"DEPRESSED CLASSES".

The Second Conference is the All-India Depressed Classes Conference which is specially meeting in Bombay to decide once and for all the much debated question of joint or separate electorates. Mr. M. C. Rajah who will preside is one of the signatories of the famous Rajah-Moonje Pact which has provided a bridge which it is hoped will bring together the two great sections of the Hindu community. We have no doubt that the majority of the members of the Depressed Classes Conference will realise that, in spite of the newborn sympathy of the officials for them, nothing has been done towards the alleviation of their many disabilities. Their future lies with the Hindu community and the nationalist cause and they will not benefit by allying themselves with reactionaries. The Depressed Classes are in a majority. Under a democratic franchise the future will be in their hands and education and other amenities which have been denied to them hitherto under the present system will be theirs for the asking. They will in fact come into their own.

DANGERS OF SEPARATISM.

On the other hand, is there anything that they will gain by following Dr. Ambedkar into the wildnerness of communal separatism, by doubtful alliances either with British capitalists, or with Muslim communalists? The future of the country lies in unity, and anything which militates against a united front must prove injurious in the long run to individual communities. The "Times of India," which is the guardian angel of British capitalism and has whole-heartedly supported Dr. Ambedkar's obscurantism, publishes a screed, whose object is to discredit the Depressed Classes Conference. Those who assert that the Kamptee Conference was representative must have forgotten the hooliganism of the separatists, who gave no chance to supporters of national unity and resorted to violence in the bargain when the supporters of joint electorates at the Conference insisted on asserting their rights. The conveners of the Bombay Conference have repeatedly stated that the Conference is open to all sections of the Depressed Classes and to all shades of opinion, as its only object is to ascertain and focus the real views of the community. Among the names of the conveners there are supporters of Dr. Ambedkar and his new policy. In face of this to state that it is a packed conference is the height of mendacity and dishonesty. Separatism has no future in India, as is shown by the present plight of the Justice Party of Madras which is apparently crumbling to pieces, because its zamindar supporters want to be rewarded with suitable jobs for their services to the party.

THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACE.

If the object of the Depressed Classes is to occupy their rightful place in their own country they should stand for joint electorates, and an adult franchise which will place them at once on the same footing with the highest Brahmins. Only by working from within will the Depressed Classes be able to win their rights and not by cutting themselves off from the parent community and drifting into dangerous alliances with political exploiters and adventurers. We have no doubt ourselves that both the Round Table Delegates and the Depressed Classes Conference will arrive to-day at decisions which will greatly strengthen the national cause.

Craddock And Haroon

Though the notorious manifesto recently published in England which pretended to represent the Muslim community in India has been repudiated and condemned by almost every responsible Muslim leader or Association here, the propaganda of which the manifesto was the most disgraceful feature seems to be still carried on in England by certain communalist busy-bodies in alliance with notorious opponents of India's cause like Sir Reginald Craddock. Members of both Houses of Parliament were invited on Thursday to a meeting in the House of Commons under the presidency of Sir Reginald to hear Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Haji Abdulla Haroon outline "the basic demands" of the Muslims. Reuter has reported several things about the meeting but nothing about the basic demands, which may have been the familiar 14 points, or some fanciful new concoction which these ultra-communalists have felt encouraged by the signs and portents of the last few weeks of the Hoare regime to bring forward.

WHERE WAS JINNAH?

It is notable that the author of the 14 points is nowhere mentioned in connection with the meeting. We can well imagine that Mr. Jinnah, despite his recent drift towards communalism, would scorn to sail in the same boat with confirmed Die-hards or to speak at a meeting presided over by a man like Sir Reginald Craddock. The trend of the speeches at the meeting may be fairly gauged from the reported remark of Sir Umar Hayat, that "the British have wiped out slavery from all over the world and cannot put eighty millions of the King's best subjects into bondage." It is inaccurate to say that the British have wiped out slavery from the world or even from India, when in various States forced labour, differing but little from slavery, is still rampant, under the aegis of the Paramount Power.

LIBEL ON MUSSALMANS.

Sir Umar's suggestion that Muslims will be in bondage to the Hindus, unless all the extravagant demands of the communalist Muslims are conceded is a libel on Mussalmans as well as Hindus and a humiliating reflection on the former's capacity for self-reliance and self-defence. Fortunately, Sir Umar is not stating facts. Accredited leaders of Muslims have again and again acknowledged that the Muslims, in the words of the recent manifesto of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, "are under no circumstances apprehensive of any aggressiveness on the part of any community." But a few days ago the Bengal Muslim League adopted a resolution deploring the "mendicant attitude" of some of their co-religionists and affirming their "firm faith in self-reliance and unity with sister communities." Only the demoralised fear bondage.

THE MINORITY.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, who is utilising the opportunity afforded by his delegation to the Ottawa Conference to engage in this sort of mischievous propaganda in England, is reported to have said at the meeting that "it was not fair-play to decide to please both sides". He will not find it difficult apparently, to please only one side. In a circular he has issued to all the Members of Parliament—he seems to be more busy with his communal propaganda than with the work for which he has been sent abroad at public expense—he is reported to have argued that "the united minorities outnumber caste Hindus by ten millions." If the figures are correct and if the caste Hindus are in a minority, Haji Abdulla Saheb might be asked to state what weightage and other special safeguards he is prepared to give to the caste Hindus according to his own plan of just representation, and how he can justify the proposal to give weightage to all the minorities who, he says, make up a majority. But it is no use arguing with people who flout logic and put forward a demand, in the words of the Aga Khan manifesto, for a "stronger position than the community is entitled to by political logic."

WILL DEFEAT THEMSELVES.

True to his tradition, the President of the meeting made capital of the Bombay riots and drew wholly untenable inferences therefrom. He said that, as long as control remained with officers of the British Government, Hindu-Muslim animosity was almost entirely absent. Well, at present Law and Order in Bombay is fully under the control of British officers. Despite that fact we have seen in Bombay what we have seen these seven weeks. Here again the Die-hard logic of Craddock is as twisted as the communalist logic of Haji Haroon. Pretensions, which are based on such extravagant arguments, need not, perhaps, be taken too seriously. They are bound in time to defeat their own object, just as their arguments contradict one another.

THE CONTRAST.

The "Tribune" points to a glaring contrast between two sentences recently inflicted, one on two soldiers and the other on Sardar Pratap Singh, the President of the recent Punjab 'Provincial Conference'. In the former case the Sessions Judge of Nagpur sentenced the two soldiers to nine months' imprisonment each because, according to the paper, they "had fired at the policeman who had arrested them in order to make good their escape after disabling their captors." Sardar Pratap Singh was sentenced by an Amritsar Magistrate to two years' imprisonment under Section 224 I. P. C. because, says the "Tribune", "he did not promptly accompany the policemen who had arrested him but insisted on completing his speech." Contrasts like this are not quite so rare as one might imagine. At any rate they will not be regarded as such by the people of Bombay who have observed the contrast between the sentences awarded to civil resisters and rioters in the city with considerable amazement.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

White Setters' New Move

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, June 20.

I referred in my previous contribution to a memorandum issued by the Associations of European traders in East Africa in which suggestions are made to Government, the acceptance of which will handicap the Indian trading community.

What action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Governors of the three East African Territories on the suggestions is not yet known. At the time of writing even the Secretary of State for the Colonies does not, it appears, know what happened at the Governors' Conference in April. But if any action as is suggested in the memorandum is taken what the result would be seems clear. It would simply divert the retail trade at present in the hands of the Indians into those of the Europeans.

ANOTHER METHOD OF ATTACK.

Another attack on the Indian trade is in the form of a proposed ordinance entitled "A Bill relating to Bankers and Insurance companies Licences" which has been introduced at the last session (first week of May) of the Kenya Legislative Council. According to the Bill "Bank" means, "any company, person or body of persons whether incorporated or not, engaged in the business of banking within the colony" and the term "Business of banking" includes among other things the following:

"Pledging of goods, accepting bills of exchange and promissory notes, selling of goods deposited as security, credits, drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in or outside the Colony, letters of credit made payable in the Colony to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand, the acceptance of title deeds, the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission, the drawing of bills of exchange and the granting of letters of credit payable out of the Colony for the use of principals for the purpose of remittances and also for private constituents for bona fide personal needs and generally the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified."

THE REAL OBJECT.

Now it is common knowledge that some or more of the activities described above are matters of daily concern to a trader or a merchant and are usually followed by merchants and traders in ordinary course of business in all parts of the world. Yet we have never heard that all those activities are considered banking activities and that licence fees are levied at the same rate the ordinary banks pay. According to the proposed legislation the licence fees for one or more activities or business described in the clause would be Shs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 approximately. The present licence fees in the case of a retail merchant who owns goods worth Shs. 3,000 is Shs. 30 per year and for general merchants and commission agents Shs. 300. All the traders and merchants big and small have to give credits, draw bills of exchange and promissory notes. If they do not do this, they cannot possibly carry on their business. Therefore if the present bill becomes law it is sure to paralyse the Indian trade.

HITTING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill further proposes to levy a licence fee of £50 per annum for Life Insurance companies and according to section 8 of the proposed legislation: "Any insurance company securing within the Colony a proposal for insurance business on behalf of a company which is not licenced under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty pounds in respect of each such transaction" There are at the present moment three Indian Life Insurance companies who transact a fair amount of life insurance business. These are (1) The Oriental Life Assurance Co. Ltd., (2) The National Insurance Co. Ltd., and (3) The Hindusthan Co-operative Society Ltd. Besides these there are other companies who have their agents here and they do transact certain amount of business. Now it is a fact that in India itself people have not yet sufficiently taken to life insurance and if in countries like, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, insurance companies are to be taxed in the manner in which it is proposed to do through the passage of this bill, it may take many years more to make the people of these territories understand and take advantage of life insurance.

General trading licences which cost £15 per annum should be sufficient for Insurance companies while the business is being introduced. It may be noted that licence fees for Accident, Guarantee, Fire, Marine and other kinds of insurance business have been fixed at £5 per annum. These have a lion's share in insurance business and are mainly in the hands of the Europeans. When compared to this the licence fee of £50/- for life insurance business would appear to be decidedly highly inequitable and out of all proportions.

It is clear that the above matters have nothing to do with politics. These are clearly business matters and it is to be hoped that those who are interested in promotion of business and general development of the country will take up these questions and see that such legislation does not find place in the statute books of East Africa.

SEGREGATION REMAINS.

It would be remembered that the white paper of 1923 abandoned the proposal of segregation in Township areas and the White settlers delegates who gave evidence before the Joint Committee on East Africa last year went so far as to state that the Indians' complaint that they were segregated in townships was unfounded. That the Indians' complaint is perfectly right is proved by a recent action of Government in Eldoret where one Indian rented a shop from a local European firm who willingly agreed to the tenancy but Government gave notice to the Indian and compelled him to vacate it. Thus the segregation policy still continues.

Notes of the Day

Disarmament Farce.

There is little sincerity about the disarmament proposals of Mr. Baldwin. If there is to be real disarmament, it must be general and wholesale. Great Britain cannot pick and choose only those weapons which militate against her safety. Why does Great Britain want battleships and cruisers and not submarines and aerial bombardment? Why should there be any reduction in land armies and not naval strength? There must be greater frankness in these discussions if they are to bear any fruit. We are sure America is not going to be fooled by this make-believe. If every country is to look to its particular safety in the consideration of these questions, we shall never arrive at any satisfactory decision in the matter and the Geneva Conference will be another huge failure.

Hope Of A Settlement.

The Irish negotiations continue, and now that the British Government have become more reasonable it is possible a settlement may be arrived at by referring all the points at issue to an impartial tribunal, not overweighted with men whose main concern is the preservation of Imperial prestige, but arriving at a just decision. Mr. De Valera has, in the meantime, decided not to go to Ottawa and waste his valuable time among the third-rate politicians who will assemble there, as nothing is likely to come out of it. The Ottawa Conference may enable Great Britain to sell her goods to her Crown colonies and even India, but the Dominions are not going to allow her to dump them in their own territories. In the meantime, it is the very essence of prudence for the Free State to seek new markets for her agricultural produce.

Sufferings Of Detenus.

From a censored letter which was published in "Advance" from a detenue in the Deoli Detention Camp it appears that very little is being done by the Government to put into practice the many promises given by the Home Member to minimise the sufferings of the detenus. The temperature at Deoli sometimes rises to 124 degrees in the shade, and while the officials have got all the conveniences which the generous but poor Indian taxpayer can give, the detenus have none. Even in regard to diet the authorities seem to be unable to do much. If it is not possible to provide reasonable comforts to men who are not criminals, but merely detenus, why were they removed all the way to Deoli, instead of being kept in their own province of Bengal? If Government find themselves unable to give even the minimum requirements of these men, then an urgent change is necessary. Are even the Home Member's promises to be treated as scraps of paper?

Lord North Of To-day.

During the debate in the Commons on the second reading of the Free State Special Duties Bill, Mr. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, met with criticism from an unexpected quarter. A conservative Member declared that nobody was helping Mr. de Valera more than Mr. Thomas, who by his pompous speeches had stirred up old animosities. He added that by the proposed legislation Britain woould be pushing the whole of Ireland into de Valera's camp and that, if at the next election Ireland swung towards a Republic, the Dominions Secretary would be more responsible for it than anyone else. We are curious to know how far that kind of reasoning was appreciated by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

geous and an abominable insult to the Corporation? Again we pause for an answer.

* * * *

The "Free Press Journal" hopes that the Round Tablers who are to meet to-day will "clarify the issues, which arise from Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration."

It is not necessary. Sir Samuel has done it himself. On Thursday he made a speech and concluded:

"I hope I have said enough to clear up finally the misunderstandings that have arisen."

So there's nothing left.

Tipsy-Cake

"I agree with my Indian friends. A long period of uncertainty is bad for everyone. It creates suspicion, undermines authority and saps the foundations of friendship."—Sir Samuel Hoare.

And his Indian friends agree with him. It does all these things and not only that, it has done them. But Hoare seems rather to like it. Not quite the paragon of virtue he thought him, or the model of simplicity described by Mr. Churchill.

* * * *

It is distressing to learn that "Deadlock" has given way to "setback" at Lausanne. There is some hope about Deadlock. MacDonald or Simon might find the key in a portentous resolution. But setback is a more dangerous fellow.

* * * *

However, on looking at the telegram again we find that Reuter says: "In accordance with the recent custom night fall has brought a set back to the day's promising negotiations." Of course, if it's in accordance with custom and precedent it may be quite constitutional and in order.

* * * *

It seems curious, however, that while there is a setback and "big obstacles still defy a settlement," "experts are putting the finishing touches to the details of the mechanism of the Treaty and the annexes." So we give it up.

* * * *

But the most satisfactory thing is that despite Deadlocks, Setbacks and Big Stumbling Blocks we have it on the authority of Bori Bunder that,

"The first step towards restoring world prosperity has been taken. Agreement has almost been reached at Lausanne and there appears to be a good chance that it will be accepted by the plenary session on Saturday."—"Times of India." leading article. 8-7-32.

* * * *

There is one more bit of news from Lausanne though that intrigues us. Says Reuter:

". . . . immediately after dinner, Herr von Papen and Baron Neurath arrived at the Hotel Beau Rivage for a mid-night conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, all three having been roused from their beds."

* * * *

We gather from this that the dinner lasted till midnight and that Mr. MacDonald went to bed immediately after or rather sooner. But who roused them all three from their beds?

* * * *

And that brings us to another puzzle, which we must mention, before finally quitting the subject:

"The early morning conversations." says the Reuter. "can be summarised thus—

"Her von Papen and Baron Neurath left the British delegation at 1-10 a.m. They said that progress was being made towards a settlement.

"Mr. Chamberlain and Sir John Simon motored to the French delegation's hotel and returned at 2-45 a.m., after which M. Herriot said: "Ca va bien."

Which may have meant "That goes well" or "a good riddance." But as a "summary of early morning conversations" it's rather good, don't you think?

* * * *

Mr. H. P. Mody in his anxiety to defend the Minister for Local Self-Government against Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's charge that the Minister had insulted the Bombay Corporation by using the word "bogey" (we quote from the "Times of India") said the word only meant a "bugbear."

* * * *

As a matter of fact the word "bogey" means "a score that a good golf player should do a hole or course in." The word meaning a "bugbear" is "bogy." But it also means a "devil" or a "goblin."

* * * *

Moreover, it is commonly used to frighten little children, as everyone, including we expect Mr. Mody, knows. And what greater insult could there be than to suggest that the Corporation had set up a bogy to frighten the little children of the Government? We pause for an answer!

* * * *

If nobody has anything to say, we would beg leave, gentlemen, to mention that "bugbear" which Mr. Mody seems to think a harmless inoffensive word, means a "fancied object of fear or a false belief used to intimidate or dissuade."

* * * *

And what is worse, it has an alternative form "bugaboo," which sounds perfectly horrible and is quite enough, if anyone used it, to make a mild Corporator jump out of his skin.

* * * *

Now, will Mr. Mody dare to say that, when the Minister said the Corporation had set up a bogy, or a bugbear or a bugaboo to intimidate the Government this was not a great, an intolerable, an outra-

(Continued in column 6)

DISILLUSION HOARE

India's Eyes On Liberals To-morrow

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

It is often difficult to tell from the declarations of politicians, especially when they purport to remove misconceptions and clear up misunderstandings, whether they are themselves much simpler and more guileless than the ordinary run of mortals, or are trading on the assumption that those for whom their explanations are intended are extremely simple and gullible. Sir Samuel Hoare's utterances frequently leave one in this state of doubt. Is he a stupid man or does he suppose that Indians, as a race, are congenitally stupid and incapable of distinguishing between a mule and an ass or even between black and white.

SADLY MISUNDERSTOOD.

In his speech to the Central Asian Society, which is reported in another column, the Secretary of State assumes the attitude of an injured innocent, who, in trying to gratify the wishes of Indians, has been sadly misunderstood and unjustly rebuked. He tells us that almost every Indian with whom he has communicated during the past two years has constantly impressed upon him the need for "swift action and definite decisions in the field of constitutional reform." It is a somewhat ironical commentary on this that, though Sir Samuel Hoare himself has been in office now for about nine months, he is still in travail and unable to point to a single instance in which he has taken swift action or come to a definite decision in the field of constitutional reform.

Swift action and definite decisions in the field of repression we have had. But constitutional reform is still clouded with doubt and uncertainty and nobody knows what definite decisions have been taken except that of scrapping the Round Table Conference, which lies in the field of negative rather than positive action.

FULLY JUSTIFIED.

Sir Samuel says plaintively that he has now realised the fact that "someone is always certain to suspect your motives and believe that your action is prompted by some ulterior motive." This is not necessarily true. If your actions are straightforward and you are pursuing a straight course, nobody will suspect your motives. But if you deliberately abandon a definite line of policy, break all your pledges and revert to a course of action that was previously definitely rejected, then people will suspect your motive and believe that you have some ulterior object in view. And they will be fully justified. In Sir Samuel Hoare's case the justification is overwhelming.

ASTOUNDING AUDACITY.

He says his Government were "no less anxious to bring this period of uncertainty to an end as soon as possible, and, accordingly came to the conclusion that it was necessary to speed up the procedure under which constitutional changes were being discussed." The audacity of this plea takes one's breath away. Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues are entirely responsible for the tortuous delays which have occurred in the procedure under which constitutional changes were being discussed.

They appointed committees to tour round India on investigations which were totally unnecessary. The subjects on which the Lothian Committee, the Percy Committee and the Davidson Committee were sent out to report were matters of quite a simple kind, the facts are well-known to every tyro in Indian politics, the material is available and easily accessible in the Secretariats in India and in London, and the questions to be decided could have been decided by any well-chosen body of Indian public men sitting round a table either in London or in Delhi in a few weeks.

INSTRUMENT OF DELAY.

The Consultative Committee, which was arbitrarily brought into being by the Prime Minister and the Viceroy, was quite unnecessary, except as an instrument of delay. Nobody can understand to this day, what was the need of it. But the result is plain and obvious to everybody. It has helped to hold up discussion on the issues to be decided and consequently to inspire in the Indian mind those suspicions which Sir Samuel Hoare would have us believe are groundless and unjust.

TO GREEK KALENDS.

Then after six months or more of needless delay and after postponing the discussions of the Consultative Committee again and again and leaving the communal award, which is the crux of the whole situation, in a state of inanimate suspension, Sir Samuel Hoare comes forward with an entirely new programme which,

1. throws overboard the Conference method, which the Government were pledged to maintain;
2. makes a decision (though not a swift decision) on the preliminary introduction of Provincial Autonomy over the heads of those with whom the Government were supposed to be consulting;
3. lays down a programme which will involve a delay of at least a year and, perhaps, two, before the first beginning of constitutional reform will materialise and postpones federation to the Greek Kalends.

WHAT HE COULD HAVE DONE.

Now what would have been the case if the Cabinet had pursued a straight course and gone on with the work of the Round Table Conference. The Conference could, by this time, have been in session to receive the reports of the various Committees. The Federal Structure Committee could have gone straight ahead and completed its work. The full Conference could have finally passed the Constitution and a Bill conferring Provincial Autonomy and Responsibility at the Centre could have been introduced in Parliament and passed before the end of the Autumn Session.

IF HE WANTED TO.

If Sir Samuel Hoare was really a man who believed in swift action and definite decisions, he could have had a new constitution for India in being by the end of this year. It might not, and probably, would not have been acceptable to the country because the Congress would have been left out. But, as Sir Samuel Hoare has elected to carry on without the assistance and co-operation of the Congress, that is not a matter which concerns him or in any way qualifies the charge against him of being in this matter of the "procedure under which constitutional changes are being discussed" the champion exponent of methods of delay, prevarication, postponement and uncertainty.

IN THEIR OWN HANDS.

He says he felt it necessary to get away from the almost endless formal discussions of the last two years. But if this was his object he has plunged into a programme of further discussions, formal and informal, which will, as I have shown, mean much longer delay than a straight course along the Conference path would have involved, and, in doing so, he has deliberately broken the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister, for which he and all his colleagues were responsible. He says he has substituted more "free, intimate and definite consultations."

Whether those consultations, if they ever materialise, will be free, intimate and definite, remains to be seen. But what is more material is that they will be discussions, not with representatives of India appointed by the Indian people or even with delegates of a Conference nominated by the Government of India, but with a few selected persons to be invited for the purpose by the British Government. And, though, they may enjoy the unprecedented—if it is such—privilege of sharing in the discussions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, they will have absolutely no share or voice in the decisions to be taken. Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues have taken the decision of India's future into their own hands. They will listen to the views of such eminent co-operators as they think it fit to call to their consultations, but they will decide what is to be done.

CHURCHILL'S SEAL.

As Mr. Churchill said, they have gone back to the Birkenhead policy and methods. India is meekly to accept what it pleases the British Parliament to give her. And Parliament, at present, means the Tory Die-Hards. Sir Samuel Hoare did not repudiate this statement of Mr. Churchill. On the contrary, he expressed his gratification with it. And yet he has the audacity to complain that,

"within a few hours of the declaration of this programme, a section of Indian opinion jumps altogether to erroneous conclusion that we no longer wish for Indian co-operation and that the change of method means change of objective."

Sir Samuel Hoare, as I have said, must be very simple himself, or he must think Indians are very gullible, if he supposes that anyone is going to take his word for it that there has been no change of objective. There has been change of method, change of policy and change of objective. We did not need Mr. Churchill's opinion to make us understand this, but it has set the seal of certainty on it, and Sir Samuel Hoare cannot get away from it.

DISILLUSION HIM.

If he supposes that this realisation of the betrayal which the new policy involves is confined only to "a section of Indian opinion" he will be soon disillusioned. It is universal, as far as India is concerned, but what is of vital importance to the Government, though Hoare perhaps, in his incorrigible conceit and ignorance, does not realise it, is that what he is vain enough to call "an erroneous conclusion" is shared by that section of Indians on whom the Government have hitherto relied for co-operation—the men who have given their loyal support to Government only to find themselves jettisoned at the eleventh hour like so much superfluous cargo.

I do not think there is any doubt that Saturday's meeting of Round Table Delegates in Bombay will make it quite clear to Sir Samuel Hoare that nobody in India is prepared to stand for a reversion to the Birkenhead policy and the Simon Commission method.

Late Mr. E. W. Rotker

INDIAN ENGINEER WITH INTERNATIONAL RECORD

In the demise of Mr. E. W. Rotker, at the ripe age of 82, Bombay has lost one of its oldest electrical contractors. Born in the year 1850 at Kolbhat Wadi, Dhobi Talao, he had his education in English and joined the J. J. School of Arts for Drawing Arts and Carpentary. He was appointed to carry out work for the South Kensington Exhibition, Bombay Exhibition of 1873 and Vianna Exhibition where he won medals for his skill. He was also awarded a bronze medal by the International Exhibition. In 1876 he joined the firm of Eastern Electrical Light Power Agency where he rose to the post of Assistant Engineer and Manager. In 1899 he opened his own firm in the name of E. W. Rotkar and Sons through which he carried out works throughout India including Baroda and Indore States. His greatest achievement was the repairing of the Pascal Bridge at Alexandra Docks. For this work he was awarded a post in the Bombay Port Trust where he worked till 1929. He was a social worker and was a trustee of various charities. He leaves behind many friends and large family to mourn his loss.

RIOT COMPENSATION IN SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, July 7.

(By Mail).

Claims for loss and damage caused to property and life in Sholapur on account of the riots in 1930 were allowed to the extent of Rs. 1,77,471.

The City Municipality has lately begun to recover the amount by assessment on specified areas.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, July 8.

Previous closing	3.56 7/8
To-day's closing	3.59

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, July 8.

Previous closing	3.56 7/8
To-day's opening	3.57 1/8
To-day's closing	3.59

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, July 8.

Previous closing rate	6.02
To-day's opening rate	6.10
Difference	plus 08
To-day's closing rate	6.07
Difference	plus 05

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

	Rs.
July/August	175
April/May	190

Acreage report. 3,729,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, July 8.

Previous closing rate	4.55
To-day's opening rate	4.58
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing rate	4.55
Difference	unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 8.

Silver ready	16 3/4
	unchanged
Silver forward	16 13/16
Higher	1/16

Market: Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 8.

1st settlement	54	15	0
2nd settlement	54	15	0
3rd settlement	55	7	0
4th settlement	28	7	0

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES CONFERENCE

Momentous Issues To Be Decided In Bombay To-morrow

RAO BAHADUR RAJAH TO PRESIDE

Mr. G. A. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association, writes:—

The All-India Depressed Classes Conference is the premier representative organisation of the so-called Depressed Classes which has been fighting for the recognition of the rights and privileges of the Depressed Classes community in the country. It has held nine sessions so far and the 10th session will be held on Sunday, the 10 July.

The Tenth Conference to be held in Bombay will be a very important one and will discuss the question of electorates—khether the Depressed classes should have Joint or Separate Electorates. It is the earnest desire of the convenors to give a full and impartial hearing to all, and, it is, therefore, hoped that all persons who wish the improvement of the community will attend the session and help in its decision. The Conference is open to all sub-sects and political opinions and everyone is at liberty to express his views truly and fully.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., has accepted the presidentship of the Conference, Mr. Baloo Babaji Palwankar (P. Baloo, of Cricket fame) has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

THE WORK BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

The most important question that the Conference will discuss is that of the social disabilities from which the Depressed Classes are at present suffering and it will have to reach some definite decisions in the matter. Besides this, the Conference will have to discuss and express its opinions on the following three problems with which it is now faced:—(1) The Minority Pact—whether it should be accepted or rejected; (2) Raja-Moonje Pact; and (3) The sending of a deputation to wait on the Viceroy and on the Secretary of State for India at the Whitehall.

Arrangements for the free boarding and lodging of the delegates have been made, and those intending to attend the Conference should write to the Joint Hony. Secretaries.

The fee for a Reception Committee members is fixed at Rs. 10 and for a Delegate at Rs. 5. Visitors will be charged Re. 1 for the whole session.

Theft Of Revolver From Police Superintendent's Office

NAGPUR, July 8.

It is reported that in connection with the theft of a revolver in the city, the Superintendent of Police, in addition to six arrests previously effected, has arrested two more persons in Wardha yesterday. Arrests now total eight.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7)

necessary according to law in force then.

The next question is whether the plaintiff's conduct justified his discharge. The charge against him seems to be two fold. (1) he was guilty of dilatoriness in dealing with Government money and (11) his previous record and other circumstances showed him unfit to be a karkun. The burden of proof rests on Government. Mistakes and warnings are not uncommon specially in clerical service and so long as they are not serious they cannot be held to amount to gross neglect or misconduct. The Officers who found fault with his work are not called to give evidence. It appears from the service book of the plaintiff (Ex. 76) that he was promoted after reduction by Mr. Painter. Ex. 52 shows that his services were appreciated by the Assistant Collector Mr Mirchandani. In the circumstances the defendant has failed to prove that the plaintiff's conduct justified his discharge and that being so the plaintiff is entitled to claim damages.

The next question is of limitation. On behalf of Government it is contended that the suit is substantially one to set aside the Collector's order and therefore Article 14 of the Limitation Act applies according to which the suit is clearly time-barred. But the plaintiff does not want re-in statement. His claim is purely one for damages and as argued on his side the article applicable is 115 which is a residuary article in respect of suits on contracts. The question of limitation must accordingly be decided in plaintiff's favour.

The amount of damages claimed is not challenged.

SU... SECR... Dismis... Departm... For Wr...

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, July ...

An interesting case was recently decided by Mr. D. T. Chaubal First Class Sub-judge Nasik when it came up before him for retrial after remand by the Appellate Court. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. Gopal Shivram Kulkarni, a clerk in the Revenue Department sued the Secretary of State for India for wrongful discharge.

In the preliminary stages of the case in 1929 the First Class Sub-judge of Nasik dismissed the case but the plaintiff appealed against this decision before Mr. Wasudeo, the District Judge who decided in favour of the plaintiff and directed the retrial of the case and remanded it to the Court of Mr. D. T. Chaubal First Class Sub-judge, Nasik.

Mr. R. D. Shinde, Government Pleader represented the Secretary of State, while Mr. R. G. Pradhan with Mr. V. B. Akut appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. D. T. Chaubal in his judgment directed the defendant, the Secretary of State for India, to pay Rs. 1,851-4-8 and costs and interest at 6 per cent on the amount from the date of the suit till June 15, 1932 to the plaintiff.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

In the course of his long findings the First Class Sub-judge states the facts of the case as follows:—

The plaintiff who has passed in Vernacular Final Examination qualifying for Government service (Ex. 61) entered into it in 1915, as a clerk in the Revenue Department in the Nasik District. The plaintiff's brother had his estate under the management of the Collector as the Court of Wards. His last appointment during the course of his service was a Shroff Karkun on Rs. 45 p.m. in the Mamlatdar's office at Satana. In September 1925 he was ordered to convey cash from Satana Sub-treasury and deliver it to the Imperial Bank at Nasik. To meet deficiency on account of bad coins and expenses of cartage etc. he was supplied with a cash advance of Rs. 75 by the Mamlatdar who had drawn the amount on an abstract bill. Out of this sum he had to pay Rs. 8 in the Bank for bad coins. He returned to Satana on 8-10-25. The other expenses due to cartage etc. were Rs. 35 and a balance of Rs. 32 remained. He paid up that balance in the Subtreasury on 21-10-25. On 2-11-25 the Accountant-General, Bombay raised an audit objection inquiring why Rs. 75 were drawn while the actual expenses for remittance of the treasure amounted to Rs. 43 only. Explanation of it was given by the Mamlatdar.

DELAYING IN ACCOUNTING FOR GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Then the Head Accountant of the Nasik Treasury raised a point which started the proceedings now in suit. He inquired of the Mamlatdar when the Shroff Karkun (the plaintiff) returned to Satana and on what date he refunded the amount. The Mamlatdar took the plaintiff's statement on 23-1-26 that he (plaintiff) returned to Satana on 8-10 25 and refunded the balance on 21-10-25 the delay being due to forgetfulness under pressure of work. The explanation was forwarded by the Mamlatdar to the Head Accountant.

DISMISSAL BY COLLECTOR.

Then it appears that the Collector went to Satana on 22-2-26 to inspect the Mamlatdar's office and while camping at a village Devle called the plaintiff before him on 24-2-26. There he put certain questions to the plaintiff which he recorded along with the plaintiff's answers. On the basis of this statement of questions

DEFENDANT'S P...

The defendant contes... suit on the grounds.

(I) that there is no c... action against the Govern...

(II) that the suit is barr... limitation under article 14 of ... Limitation Act.

(III) that there was full a... requisite inquiry and (IV) tha... the discharge was justified by the... plaintiff's conduct.

Issue No. 1 only was set down for trial as a preliminary issue and the finding of it being against the plaintiff the suit was dismissed.

GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT OF DISMISSAL FETTERED.

The Appellate Court has held that in this case the Government's right of dismissal according to their pleasure had been fettered and restricted by Statute and that therefore issue No. 1 involved also further question whether there was a regular and proper inquiry by the Collector.

The first and the really important question in this case, therefore, is whether the inquiry made by the Collector prior to the order of discharge was in conformity with the law and rules then in force. The rule directs that "In all cases of removal of officers including subordinate officers the order shall be preceded by a properly recorded departmental inquiry; that at such an inquiry a definite charge in writing shall be framed in respect of each offence and explained to the accused, the evidence in support of it and any evidence which he may adduce in his defence shall be recorded in his presence and defence shall be taken down in writing; each of the charges framed shall be discussed and a finding recorded on each charge."

The statement (Ex. 57) and the order (Ex. 68) make it clear that the rule was not followed. The plaintiff was suddenly called in the presence of his District Officers at an outside village without sufficient notice and made to answer certain questions on the spot. No charges were framed and properly explained. In the circumstances it must be held that there was no regular inquiry as was

(Continued in Column 5.)

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...ES" ...on" To ...nts ...W YORK ...NFERENCE?

...y detectives talking to Fazli-Ela...hi in Bombay and the next day Fazli-Elahi was arrested and sent to Peshawar for trial and finally convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 121-A. Spratt had gone to attend his trial, but wrote about it as if he had never known Fazli-Elahi before.

REVOLUTION.

On April 13, 1927 Spratt addressed a public meeting under the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "Revolution and India." The gist of Spratt's speech was that revolution was inevitable and was the only solution possible and desirable and he urged "a revolution in the good old-fashioned sense."

In May, 1927 a meeting of the C.P.I. was held in Bombay. It was decided that only those could be members of the party who accepted the programme of the C I. The C.P.I. looked to the Communist parties of the world and the C.I. for help and guidance. The programme of the W.P.P. was approved, the work done by the Party was reviewed and new office-bearers were elected, which included the accused in the dock.

In early June, Spratt failed to meet "Ismail," one Lascar courier, sent by C.P. Dutt, and Abdul Hamid who was Ajodhia Prasad left Bombay as a lascar on the outward voyage.

CHAMANLAL USELESS.

On June 22 Spratt left for Lahore and stayed there with Diwan Chamanlal, but found him useless for any work and got in touch with Majid.

Ajodhia Prasad 'alias' Abdul Hamid failed to meet C.P. Dutt in Liverpool and by appointment saw him at Birkenhead where the S.S. Elysia stopped and brought an important letter for Spratt dated July 25, 1927. The internal evidence showed that this was not the first time that Dutt had thus surreptitiously met Ajodhia Prasad who was disguised as a lascar.—A.P.

...come to Spratt ...send delegates to ... Conference. The ... argued that this ...ence to the Sixth ...ress of the Commu...national, the reference ... meeting of the "Young ... was to the Conference ... Young Communist Inter...l, money was referred to as ...," "Carbons" and "Cotton ...pment" and literature was re...rred to as "Bibles." Madras was ...alled 'Dundee.'

DELHI CONFERENCE.

On March 12, 1927, Spratt reached Delhi to attend the A.I.T.U.C. session and was joined by Ghate, Nimbkar, Mirajkar and Joglekar, Rahman, Majid, Thengadi and Jhabwala. The Communist accused also met in an informal conference in the Royal Hotel. The accused in the A.I.T.U.C. moved some of their own resolutions and got them passed, e.g., on Imperialism, on sympathy for the Chinese struggle for emancipation and for Internal Trade Union Unity. The accused also secured some offices in the A.I.T.U.C.

Then came the P.P.T.U.S. Conference in Canton. Attempts were made to go there either officially on behalf of A.I.T.U.C. or unofficially and there was a simultaneous rush for passports. Thengadi, Ghate, Joglekar and Mirajkar all applied but were refused passports and could not go. On April 5, 1927, Spratt was seen

SWADESHI DIRECTORY

Allahabad League's Appeal

(From A Correspondent)

ALLAHABD, July 6

The following circular has been issued on behalf of the Allahabad Swadeshi League.

The Allahabad Swadeshi League has been issuing a Swadeshi Directory for the last two years. The new Edition for the current year is under preparation.

The League has issued about 6,000 circulars and questionnaire forms to dealers and manufacturers of Swadeshi goods throughout the country. Those to whom such circulars could not be sent for want of address should send to the League immediately full particulars about their business, for insertion of their names in the directory. The general public is also requested to furnish the League with full information about any Cottage Industry that might be existing in their town or city. If public and the manufacturers fully co-operate with the League in bringing out a comprehensive Swadeshi Directory, it would be a great help to the cause of Swadeshi.

SWADESHI MUSEUM

The League has also opened a Museum of Swadeshi Industrial and Commercial products in its office buildings. Manufacturers of Swadeshi goods should send samples of their products for exhibition in the Museum. No charges whatsoever will be made for displaying their products in the Museum but the exhibitors will be required to provide their own show cases.

COUNTY CRICKET

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

SUSSEX vs. GLAMORGAN: Sussex won by an innings and 66 runs. Glamorgan 93 and 152 (Tate 4 for 51). Sussex 311 (Harry Parks 68; Tate 50; Mercer 4 for 97).

WORCESTESHIRE vs. NOTTS: Notts won by 9 wickets. Worcester 20b and 63 (Larwood 5 for 27; Voce 4 for 31). Notts 204 and 66 for 1.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

KENT vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Kent 360. Northants 93 for 9.

SOMERSET vs LEICESTERSHIRE: Leicester 299 (Berry 84; Astill 57; John Lee 4 for 29). Somerset 133 for 3.

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS: Gentlemen 452 for 7 declared (Jardine 123, not out). Players 218 for 3 (Sandham 88; Hearne 90).

DERBYSHIRE vs. LANCASHIRE: Lancashire 254 (Townsend 7 for 80). Derby 146 (Iddon 5 for 54). Lancashire in the second innings 119 for 3.

YORKSHIRE vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Yorkshire 472 for 7, declared (Mitchell 177, not out). Gloucester 372 for 6 (Hammond 147; Sinfield 110; Dacre 58, not out).

WARWICKSHIRE vs. ESSEX: Essex 109 and 47 for 3. Warwick 315 for 9 declared (Bates 55; Parsons 69; Santall 61, not out).

'VARSITY POLO

LONDON, July 7.

In the Inter-Varsity polo match at Hurlingham, Oxford beat Cambridge 11/0.—Reuter's Special.

BENGALI HOUSES IN RANGOON SEARCHED

RANGOON, July 7.

Several Bengali houses in Botataung, Pansodan and Kyauktada quarters of Rangoon town were searched this morning by the C.I.D. assisted by the Rangoon Police. It is alleged that seditious literature and correspondence were seized but no arrests were made.

In Desdpakari sedition case Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner of Police cross-examined by defence counsel opined that all three articles were seditious though no mention was made of the Government. There was insinuation in every other line he added and one article was a veiled attack against the Government. Proceeding he said that so far as he knew there was no picketing or civil disobedience campaign amongst Tamilians and Telugus in Burma. Further hearing has been adjourned till 14th July.

The sedition case against the editor and printer of the Urdu daily "Sher" has been adjourned to the 15th instant.—A.P.

Mr. Narayan Vishnu Karve of Bombay has passed M.B. Biochemic and Homeopatetric examination of Meerut Homeopathic college (Govt. Ryd). He was awarded the silver medal for progiciency in Biochemistry.

MORE WHITEWASH BY HOARE

(Continued from page 16).

State's announcement in the House of Commons on June 27 as based on a somewhat imperfect study of it. It is emphasised that the policy outlined on June 27 is the same as underlay the Premier's Declaration at the Round Table Conference in December last. The only change lies in the procedure and that has been solely prompted with a view to obtaining speedy results from the present constitutional discussions as has been frequent-

THE TIME-TABLE

Publication of Indian States Report.
Consultative Committee Meets at Simla.
Parliament to appoint Committee to meet Indian representatives.
Communal Decision?
White Paper containing legislative proposals.
Sitting of Parliamentary Committee.
Princes' Delegation.
Final Proposals and Reforms Bill.

ly urged in India.

The intention of Government appears to be to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to submit to Parliament one single Bill which on the one hand will establish the Autonomy of Provinces and on the other hand contain all the provisions essential for establishing a Federal Government at the Centre.

SIMLA CONSULTATIONS.

Towards the framing of such provisions for the centre, the report of the Indian State's Enquiry Committee, which is expected to be published by about July 24, will provide further material. This document, with the reports of the Franchise and Federal Finance Committees, will be placed before the Consultative Committee at its forthcoming meetings at Simla.

The decisions of the Consultative Committee may not cover all subjects that must be tackled by the British Government before placing third legislative proposals before Parliament. For example, on questions like financial and commercial safeguards, there might be need for further consultations in England with Indian representatives, specially qualified in those subjects.

There are also questions relating to Federation affecting the Princes alone in regard to which their definite opinion is being obtained by the Viceroy.

COMMUNAL DECISION.

These and other steps necessarily require some time.

Meanwhile the British Government hope to make an announcement on the communal question which at present tends to hold up the formation of Indian opinion on several issues.

It is difficult to say, until the discussions of the Consultative Committee are complete, in what particular form further consultation with Indian opinion will take place, but it is contemplated that before His Majesty's Government frame their final conclusions, discussions of some sort may be held with leading members of the Consultative Committee and others whose advice and assistance may be required. The central idea is that the conclusions to be reached by the Consultative Committee at Simla will provide the material which is necessary before his Majesty's Government can formulate their scheme with such modifications as the proposed discussions in London might suggest.

"ASSESSORS."

It is understood that Government intends that Government's proposals when ready will be embodied in a Parliamentary White Paper which will form the subject of a debate preliminary to the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses. The Joint Parliamentary Committee should have sitting with them, in a capacity resembling that of assessors. Indian representatives chosen for their wide knowledge and experience.

The Joint Committee will also have power to hear the evidence of witnesses from India.

The suggestion that there could yet be a Third Round Table Conference in London does not appeal to those who are bent on business. It is feared that its adoption might only have the effect of transferring to London the formulation of Indian opinion which should be reached without delay in India itself through the Consultative Committee which has been specially erected for the purpose

TURKISH MODEL

The explorer Mr St. John Philby urged the Government to get away from the suggestions of the Lothian Committee as regards the electorate and said that a two-degree electorate, as in Turkey, was far more suitable for India. He suggested that the next Viceroy should be an Indian. —Reuter.

DARING DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA

Cash Removed At Point Of Revolvers

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Sixteen men armed with revolvers and other weapons committed a dacoity in the house of one Bhadreswar Chongdar in village Someswar of Ulubaria sub-division on the night of July 5.

The dacoits broke into a room of the house by means of axes, assaulted the inmates with lathis and decamped with cash and ornaments valued at several thousands of rupees.

The dacoits were chased by the victims neighbours when the former fired several times and made good their escape. Some of the party who gave the dacoits chase were wounded.—A.P.

One of the volunteers of Chembur was released from Thana Jail after serving 4 months' R. I. on 28-6-1932. He had been arrested while performing the flag salutation at Chembur.

LATE SIR DORAB TATA

Indians In New York Pay Tribute To His Memory

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, June 9.

Mr. Kedar Nath Das Gupta of India, General Executive of "The Threefold Movement—Union of East and West, League of Neighbours, Fellowship of Faiths"—called a memorial meeting in honor of the late Sir Dorab Tata was held at 148 West 49th Street, New York City, on Wednesdty evening, June 8th. with a good attendance of representative men and women of India and America. After addresses by Gobind Behari Lal, Nuservai Pantaky, Kedar Nath Das Gupta, Charles Frederick Weller. Miss Alma L. Lissberger and Mr. Syed Hossain the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"This public meeting of Indians resident in New York City and American friends places on record its sense of the great loss sustained by the Indian nation by the death of Sir Dorab Tata; and tenders its sincere sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family and to the House of Tata."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		116,928
Central India		116,068
Barsi & Nagar		77,223
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,219
Berar		243,122
Central Provinces		73,577
Total Oomras		649,137
Dholera		220,611
N.-W. Provinces		26,970
Rajputana		54,334
Sind-Punjab		138,692
Broach	260	251,036
Coompta & Dharwar	1,102	58,481
Westerns-Northens	476	22,070
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		11,029
Persian		2,779
American	900	273,755
Egyptian and African	2,607	239,858
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	4	322
Total	5,349	194,914

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 30th June. This year.
Europe	782	124,743
Japan & China	3,482	670,887
Coast Ports		35,342
Up-country by Rail		179,937
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,765
Total	4,264	1,033,679

M. FARUQUE July 8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 8.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 7-7-32	9897000	8842000
Receipts Yesterday 7-7-32	8000	2000
Exports to date 7-7-32	3458000	6721000
Stock at Ports 1-7-32	3577000	2991000
Stock Interior Towns 1-7-32	1430000	878000
Stock Liverpool 1-7-32	810000	1026000
Visible Supply 1-7-32	7052000	5680000
Quantity in Sight 1-7-32	14517000	13032000
Quantity out of Sight 1-7-32	12656000	1042000

STREETS FLOODED IN BOMBAY

HEAVY RAIN AT SHORT INTERVALS

Monsoon Strong On The West Coast

BOMBAY, Friday.

Heavy rain flooded the streets of Bombay this noon for about half an hour. As it was for a short period only there was no hindrance to traffic except that pedestrians were put to some difficulties. It began to rain in the morning, but till about noon there was no heavy downpour. At 8 o'clock Colaba recorded only one inch for the 24 hours preceding. About 11 o'clock, it began to increaseo pace and there was flood in the streets for some time at two intervals.

There was drizzle always and the sun did not appear to-day. This state of affairs, it seems, will continue for a few days more.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 8.

Rainfall will continue in Malabar, Konkan, Mysore, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Northeast India and Upper Burma, increase in Lower Burma and central parts of the country and Gujarat and extend in Sind, Rajputana, United Provinces and East and North Punjab.

The monsoon has been strong along the west coast of the peninsula and in Gujarat and active in Mysore, Hyderabad, North Madras Coast, Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana and Bengal. The temperature is above the normal in the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Central India, Lest Central Provinces, Berar, Gujarat, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Sind, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Balir quarter of an inch; Mergui two; Tavoy one; Rangoon threequarters; Kyaukpyu, Akyab and Mandalay a half; Mymensingh three; Bogra two; Berhampore one and a half; Naya Dumka one; Dinapur threequarters; Gauhati and Dhubri a half Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Darbhanga a quarter; Jagdalpur 3 Hoshangawad and Seoni one and a half; Mussooree, Guja, Indore and Sutna a half; Cawnpore, Bhopa, and Akola a quarter; Veraval three; Mount Abu, Bhuj and Dohad two; Udaipur one and a half; Jhalrapatani a half; Choor, Rajkot, Bhavanagar and Ahmedabad a quarter; Matheran seven; Khandala five; Marmagao three; Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore and Mercara two; Karwar, Hyderabad and Nellore one and a half; Bombay Parbhani; Bangalore, Calicut and Masulipatam one; Nizamabad three quarters; Hanamkonda and Cocanada half; Malegaon, Mysore and Vellore a quarter.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 8.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date 8-7-132 at Colaba Point 1.05"; Fort, 1.40"; J. J. Hospital.

Total since 1st June to date rainfall at Colaba Point 19.55"; Fort 23.54"; J. J. Hospital 23.61."

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, rainfall at Colaba Point 31.34"; Fort, 33.12; J. J. Hospital 30.35

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 rainfall at Colaba Point 17.49"; Fort 19.64"; J. J. Hospital 18.76.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. 8-7-1932:

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours +.011 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.3 degrees (3.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.6 degrees (5.2 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 24 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky Cloudy equal 10)—10.

Rainfall during 24 hours 1.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 20.12 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, July 8.

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-48 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 8th.

Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Baroda, Clark, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

July 9th.

Goldenfels Huve, Persian Gulf.
Kedderpore, Hopkins, Kobe.
Carthaige, Jeck London.

LOADING.

July 8th.

Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Carthaize.—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Carthaize will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Burdwan.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Burdwan arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Baroda.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busran with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Goldenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Goldenfels will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Kiddenpore.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Kiddenpore will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 7.

T.T. London on Berlin 15.02.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.84-1/4.
T.T. London on Brussels 25.6
T.T. London on Madrid 43.93
T.T. London on Milan 69.90.
T.T. London on Berne 18.28.
T.T. London on Paris 90.34.
T.T. London on Prague 120.50.
T.T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.56-7/8.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

Lahore Conspiracy Case Echo

NEW DELHI, July 8.

Chail Behari Lal, an alleged absconder in the Lahore conspiracy case, who has been wanted for the last two years in connection with the Bhawalpur road explosion in Lahore, was arrested here last night.

It appears that C. I. D. Inspector Sardar Karam Singh getting a clue, shadowed the movements of Chail Behari Lal and ultimately secured his arrest near the civil hospital last night.

The accused was not armed and had only some money on his person when arrested.—A.P.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, July 8.

The Air Mail which left Karachi on June 29 was delivered in London on July 7.—A. P.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 7.

Copper Braziers £38-3/4.
Yellow Metal £33-1/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11-3/8.
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £139-1/4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, July 7.

	This Week
Total Bullion	£137,030,000
Public Deposits	£ 20,950,000
Other Deposits	£115,250,000
Govt. Securities	£ 67,800,000
Other Securities	£ 41,200,000
Notes and Coin	£ 45,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£366,797,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.27 p.c.

Not The Views Of Poona Mussalmans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with no little amusement and surprise in the press yesterday, an associated Press message from Poona dated 5th July about a meeting of "Leading Muslims of Poona Cantonment and City" said to have been held at the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam hall at which a resolution is said to have been passed, welcoming the recent announcement of Sir Samuel Hoare.

As the said report is likely to mislead and misrepresent to the Mussalmans here and in India as a whole with regard to the views and attitude of the Poona Muslims on the subject, I should like to point out that they are not the views of the Mussalmans of Poona, as will be evident from the fact that except for a handful of Muslims, no "leading Muslims" took part in the meeting in question It will be really interesting to note that the place where the meeting is said to have been held is not big enough to accommodate even a dozen or a dozen-and-a-half persons, and I can challenge the President of this Anjuman which is running after notoriety since its establishment three or four years ago to deny the fact that only a couple of leading Muslims attended.

My object in bringing this to the notice of the public through your valuable journal is to safeguard responsible Muslim public opinion going misrepresented.

I should like to point out that the said announcement of the Secretary of State will be considered at a representative public meeting of the Poona Muslims shortly, and until then it is premature to consider views contained in the Anjuman resolution as those of the Mussalmans of Poona.

It is indeed regrettable that a responsible News Agency should broadcast such questionable reports.—Yours, etc.,

AN IMPARTIAL MUSLIM.

Poona, July 7.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

Broach	260	bales.
Compta Dharwar	1,162	,,
Weserns Northerns	476	,,
Americans	900	,,
East Africans	2,607	,,
Comilla, Burma and Other Sorts	4	,,
Wheat	17,163	cwts.
Linseed	1,942	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	342	,,
Gingellyseed	398	,,
Poppyseed	10	,,
Groundnuts	2,218	,,
Castorseed	1,561	,,
Rice	30,966	,,
Myrabollams	282	,,
Mowrasced	163	,,
Gram	3,491	,,
Joowar	275	,,
Barley	229	,,
Bajree	210	,,

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £12-5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £108.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £106-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £93-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £49.
Indian Stock 3 per cent., Sterling Loan £69-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £80-1/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £100.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £71-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £105-1/2.

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WOMAN'S ENTRY ON INDIAN STAGE

Pioneering Efforts Of Barodekar Sisters

(BY "MINA".)

It is indeed a sad confession of our intellectual decadence and cultural degeneracy that it should in 1932 be still necessary for one to hold a brief for the participation of women in the interpretation of the dramatic art of our nation. A self-evident truth realised by all the countries of the West and acted upon by the most civilised and cultured nations of the world, here in India, still needs the support of eloquence and the force of rhetoric to justify it. That truth, an indisputable one, is that unless and until educated women of refinement and culture take their legitimate place in the production of plays, the stage can never rise above mediocrity and achieve a high ideal, nor will it ever be able to deliver its message truthfully or fulfil its mission until the moral tone of the stage is elevated and its atmosphere is sanctified and made beautiful by the presence and personality of women with fine instincts and noble impulses, women possessing sympathetic understanding and the gift of vision.

It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that the Indian stage is, as compared with the stage in the West, in a most deplorably backward condition. There are several factors responsible for this. It is beyond the scope of this short article, whose *raison d'etre* is only the vindication of woman's position on the stage, to enter into an analytical survey of these various factors. One of the chief causes of the degredation of the Indian stage is the recruitment of women from the lowest strata of society, women with no education very little self-respect, and practically no moral or ethical or aesthetic sense. This fact has considerably besmirched the name of a noble profession and lowered it in the estimation of self-respecting people, it has caused pain and humiliation to those who are genuinely interested and sincerely desirous of seeing the Indian stage elevated, and it has shocked the puritans and given them an opportunity of dubbing the stage as a den of iniquity and vice.

It is, therefore, imperative, if the Indian stage is ever to attain its destined position and achieve its lofty ideal that this sorry state of affairs should be immediately remedied by the eradication of the root cause and the replacement of these poor unfortunate ignorant women, to whom the footlights prove more attractive and lucrative than houses of ill-fame, by women of birth and breeding culture and education. It is only when the stage is thus purged of its grossness, its sorbidness and perversity, that it can have any claim to enter the great commity of the stage of the world and be an equal partner in the federation of dramatic institutions.

BOYS IN FEMININE ROLES.

Another great stigma that is attached to the Indian stage is the very unfortunate habit, which has almost become a tradition, of permitting, employing and encouraging good-looking boys of immature age and susceptible minds to impersonate women on the stage. Very few pause to consider the terrible havoc that such a practice plays with the plastic minds of these undeveloped youths, very few are able to guage the disastrous psychological effects of this kind of unnatural life, and fewer still can understand or see the insidious poison of emasculation that slowly but steadily corrodes the very fabric of their lives and tinctures their outlook and clouds their vision with effeteness and effmanacy. Apart from the psychological mal-effects of the current system, judging purely from the dramatic standpoint, the impersonation of a woman by a man, however accomplished an actor he may be, has never and can never be completely successful or satisfactory.

It is impossible for man to emulate the delicate and delightful mannerisms created by the subtle workings of a woman's complex mind which is so greatly swayed and influenced by its reactions to environments and atmosphere; it is impossible for man to feel, and still more to reproduce, the curious emotions and the incomprehensible impulses that motivate and govern woman's actions and determine her mental attitude towards the objective world. I have used the word 'impossible' deliberately, because woman belongs to the introvert type of intelligence and man to the extravert type, and the workings of the introvert mind is so alien and even antagonistic to those of the extravert mind that a sympathetic understanding of the former by the latter, sufficient to justify an attempt at portrayal, is not possible. I will not labour the point or dilate upon it further as perhaps it may not be of sufficient interest to the general reader, but what I would certainly reiterate with emphasis is the wholly unsatisfactory nature of the existing system and very strongly urge and advocate its discontinuance.

EVEN BALGANDHARVA WILL ADMIT.

I will here only permit myself to substantiate my contention and illustrate my meaning by referring to the illustrious name of Mr. Narayanrao Balgandharva, a name that has most deservedly earned the respect and admiration of all lovers of the Maharashtra stage.

The Maharashtra stage is unquestionably the most advanced and the best conducted stage in India. It is indisputably nearer the ideal than any other, and I personaelly believe, and believe very strongly, that the rennaissance of the Indian stage can and will be established by and through the Maharashtra stage. Balgandharva, more than any other man, with the honourable exceptions of the late Annasaheb Kirloskar and Bhaurao Komatkar, is responsible for the stupendous advance that this stage has made. Gandharva's deep devotion to his art, his ceaseless study and his versatile accomplishments have raised the standard of acting and production, and have removed to a very great extent the anachromatic absurdities so unfortunately associated with the Indian stage as a whole. But even Gandharva, with all his great histrionic and other gifts, with all study and observation, and with all his accumulated experience of years, has failed to interpret a woman's emotions correctly or present a true picture of a woman's soul upon the stage.

And it is perhaps the consciousness of this failure that has subconsciously motivated a great artist like him to 'project' his failure and made him record a vehement tirade against woman's entry into the profession.

It is regretable, but by no means surprising, to see Gandharva's views echoed by one of his brightest satellites, who has gained luminosity by revolving in the orbit of his success. I must refer to a very indiscrete and ignorant criticism hazarded by Master Krishna in reply to a questionnaire issued by a amateurs Dramatic Association. Master Krishna has been pleased to opine that "Women, especially women of good families, should not participate in dramatic productions." It certainly is very disheartening to find that a man like Master Krishna who holds such a responsible and enviable position in the sphere of dramatic activity, and who exerts so considerable an influence upon the moulding of public opinion and popular thought, regarding the stage, should have thought it fit to make so sweeping and dogmatic a statement, without realising the dangerous implications that it contains. The words "especially women of good families, are significant. Does Master Krishna mean to suggest that women of low breeding and depraved minds may be allowed and tolerated on the stage while women with cultural attainments, and possessing all the advantages of high status should be ostracised and tabboed?

PIONEER EFFORTS OF BARODEKAR SISTERS

If this is the correct expression of the opinion held by those in whose hands lies the future destiny of the Indian stage, then I am afraid that we shall have to wait indefinitely for the realisation of the cherished dream of elevating the stage and bringing it into line with the stage in the West, unless a strong agitation is set afoot by the younger generation to breag down the conservative prejudices of the older generation and create new standards and new ideals for the stage of to-morrow.

In this connection it is but right that I should pay a well deserved tribute to the rare courage and deep foresight that prompts the talented singer, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar and her two accomplished sisters, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Saraswatibai to trample down the prejudices of orthodoxy and the fetish of conservatism, and to devote and dedicate their gifts and talents to the regeneration and reformation of the stage, thereby establishing a precedent and paving the way for those enlightened sisters who have both the inclination and qualification but lack the courage of their convictions. It is too early to appreciate the full significance of the bold step taken by Mrs. Hirabai and her sisters, or to appraise aright the valuable contribution that they have made to the evoution of the rennaissance that must necessarily dawn if the number of such devoted votaries increases. But I personally feel sure that the Indian stage and all those connected with it will some day have cause to remember with gratitude, the great service rendered by these pioneer sisters and bless the day they decided to embark upon this very ambitious and yet very necessary experiment.

I would in conclusion appeal to the leaders of the Dramatic Movement in India in general and Maharashtra in particular, to set aside their personal prejudices and narrow policy and invite and welcome the co-operation of the cultured and educated women of India. It is only by the healthy co-operation of the men and women of this country that we can hope to accomplish the reformation, revitalisation and regeneration of the Indian stage and expedite the dawn of rennaissance.

ADDRESS VOTED TO GOVERNOR

After Heated Debate In Trirupati Municipality

(From A Correspondent)
By Mail July 1.

Mr. P. Subbarama Reddy, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tirupati, placed the D.O. Letter received by him from the District Magistrate Chittoor, before the council meeting held last week. Mr. P. Munisamy Reddy moved a resolution requesting the council to vote an address of welcome to His Excellency, the Governor, when he visites Tirupati in August and also to sanction a sum of Rs. 200 towards the expenses. It was seconded by Jayalobdeen Sahib.

Mr. M. M. Venkatachariar, Vice-Chairman, protested that the two resolutions ought not to be moved as a single proposition, and requested the Chairman to split the resolution into two and to put it to vote.

As the Chairman did not do so, Mr. K. Changia Chetty moved an amendment to the main resolution stating that the resolution must be split into two, and it was duly seconded. When this was put to vote it was lost.

Mr. K. N. Venkatrengan Chetty moved another amendment to the main resolution that owing to the financial depression of the Municipality, the Council do neither present an address of welcome nor vote a sum of Rs. 200 for the purpose. Mr. P. Subbareddy seconded the resolution.

A heated debate took place over this amendment. The Chairman put this amendment first to vote. Messrs. K. N. Venkatrengan Chetty, Subbareddy, Munisamy Chetty and M. M. Venkatachariar, and four other councillors voted for the amendment while Messrs. C. K. Sreenivasachaiar K. L. Narasimhachariar, and six others connected with Mahant (Devastanams) voted against the amendment. One remained neutral, and the amended resolution was declared lost. The main resolution was put to vote and carried by a majority.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Under the presidency of Mr. N. D. Krishna Rao, Sub-Collector Chandragiri, a public meeting was held at Tirupati last week in the premises of Municipal office to make arrrangements for the reception of His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Twenty-three members were elected to the Recevtion Cowmittee with Mr. P. Subbarama Reddy, Chairman, Municipal Council as president, Messrs. K. L. Narasimhachari Municipal Councillor and Mr. V. H. Venkatrama Iyer, Assistant Surgeon of the local government Hospital as joint secretaries and Mr. K. L. Narsimhacharier as Treasurer.

Mr. K. T. Ramasamy Naidu, retired circle inspector and a member of the Reception Committee complained to the president that he and some others had not received notice of the meeting, and wanted an explanation. The Principal president and K. L. Narsimhachariar one of the secretaries regretted the omissions gave an assurance that a repetition will not occurr.

It is interesting to note that the members who were not served with the notice of the meetilg are members of the Pilgrims' Protection and Endowment Society an anti-Mahant's party. They have decided to present a separate address of welcome to the Governor, and they have forwarded the necessary copies of address to the District Collector. The Reception Committee after transactiny some formal business dissolved.

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GREAT SCIENTIST

Life And Work Of William Crookes

William Crookes, whose centenary comes of this year, was born in London in 1832 and during along life was remarkable for his qualities of intellect and industry. A man of very varied interests in science, his original work and inventions were recorded in many scientific papers, he was the author of a number of large treatises on technological matters involving physics and chemistry, and was in addition the founder and editor of the "Chemical News."

First-born of a second family of several sons and daughters, Crookes inherited from his mother striking physical and intellectual characteristics, while his father, a tailor, must have been a man of strength, initiative and ability, for he adventured as a boy from his Northern home to London, there to become rich before dying in 1824 at the ago of 92.

Of his early years little appears to be known beyond the fact that he went to a grammar school at Chippenham and, resisting home influence, which would have directed him into architectural avenues followed his own bent by entering the Royal College of Chemistry, under Hofmann, at the age of sixteen.

His aptitude and progress was such, writes Prof. Whiddington in a British Journal that in 1848 appeared his first the seleno-cyanides after which he became assistant at the Royal College of Chemistry, his first post.

An extraordinarily adtive life lay before him, and full of diverse interests. These were initially chemical with a physical bias, and his first important discovery was a good example of the application of a new physical method in the domain of chemistry.

THALLIUM DISCOVERY.

The prism spectroscope had just been applied to the examination of volatile elements in flames with the discovery of rubidium and caesium by Bunsen in 1860. Crookes immediately applied the same method to the selenium sources he had used in his first research on seleno-cyanides and was rewarded by observing the famous green line which led him to the isolation of the new element thallium.

His determination of the atomic weight of the metal thallium was a model of painstaking accuracy, and was carried out with such exceptional ingenuity and meticulous care that the results approximate, within accepted limits, closely to the most recent determinations. In his paper to the Royal Society in 1872, describing these experiments, the first "vacuum balance" was described, in which very high accuracy in weighing was achieved by making use of the fact that when a nearly poised balance is enclosed in a partially evacuated box, a pressure can be chosen for which the difference in buopancy of the two sides of the balance produces an exact equipoise.

This principle has since—and very recently been used by other investigators in similar fields.

Crookes, the keen and penetrating observer, noticed while working with his vacuum balance, irregularities in its working which led him through several years' close investigation to the invention of the radiometer which ebars his name—a delightful little toy which can often be seen to-day in shop windows with vanes rapidly revolving in evacuated bulbs. Important principles underlie this radiometer action, as it came to be called.

His experiments with Geissler tubes induced Crookes to speculate as to a possible new state of matter—but the famous dark space—or Crookes space—near the cathode in a discharge tube still awaits a complete explanation in its baffliny complexity, while his view that the cathode rays in a discharge tube were to be regarded as "radiant matter" was later modified as a result of Sir J J Thomson's great work, and we now know that these rays are really fast-moving electrons.

"META ELEMENTS"

For a number of years Crookes was trying to separate the rare earths—specially yttria—into their supposed constituents, using a laborious system of chemical fractionation—a process into the service of which his family and domestic staff even, were believed to have been enlisted.

Out of this investiagtion emerged his idea of 'meta elements'—he thought that all atoms of yttrium were not identically the same, differing slightly in mass from each other, and grouped in this respect about a mean—the observed atomic weight. Of this matter he says in one place, "if my conjecture is tenable, could we separate atom from atom, we should find them vary within narrow limits on each side of the mean."

This is precisely what Aston and others are actually doing to-day eo successfully, the more precise physical methods now available having led to the discovery of isotopes and the illuminating whole number rule.

The discoveries of Becquerel and the Curies in radioactivity were not without influence on Crookes—who very soon signalised his interest by inventing the 'Spintharis-cope'—a device consisting of a lens-viewed screen of crystalline zinc sulphide on which the 'a'-rays from radium impinged. He found that each 'a' particle produced a scintillation easily visible to the eye.

In the hands of Lord Rutherford and his school a variety of most important discoveries have come to light as a result of the use of this property of 'a'-rays.

One of the Crookes' last investigations was commenced in his seventy-eighth year—an inquiry into the possibility of preparing a transparent glass suitable for use in protective spectacles.

This work, undertaken under the auspices of the glass workers cataract committee of the Royal Society, resulted in a glass which transmitted only the useful "visible" of the spectrum while largely cutting off the undesirable heat and ultra-violet.

There were many other activities of this very full life—experiments on the artificial production of diamond, an inquiry into the use of nitrogen to mitigate the "wheat problem," the use of disinfectants, and in later life his deep and real interest in "Spiritualism."

A famous man of science, with wide interests, insight, frequently illuminated by the divine spark, it is small wonder that in a long life honours should be showered upon him from all quarters and almost every country. Thrice medallist and as many times Bakerian lecturer of the Royal Society, his own country further honoured him with a knighthood and the Order of Merit, while from abroad came medals and memberships of academies almost innumerable.

Sir William Crookes survived by but little more than two years the wife to whom he was so deeply attached, and science lost, on April 4, 1919, one of her great sons.

DECCAN SIRDARS IN REFORMED INDIA

Mr. Mutalik's Plea For Special Constituency And Second Chamber

(From A Correspondent).

SATARA, July 5.

Shrimant Nana Saheb Mutalik, Chairman, on the occasion of a 'Pan Supari' given in honour of the Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil, by the Sardars and Inamdars' Central Association of the Bombay Presidency, on Monday last, at the New English School Hall, Satara, in the course of his speech said:—

All the Inamdars had for a long time been keenly feeling the necessity of a central organisation of their own for the uplift of the class, which has very special features, as well as for the preservation of the estates and rights and privileges. It was not till 1915 that a group of 56 Inamdars met together and started this Association on the 14th February.

SARDARS' GRIEVANCES.

There are several questions in Inams which do not present the appearance of importance, but which, if neglected, sap the essence of life of Inams. Our Association left no such question neglected. As it often happens, scant courtesy was shown to us at the outset. We are glad to say that persistent work has created a position for this Association and it is now called upon to express its views on all important issues like the framing of new constitution for this country. We could succeed in having many of our grievances redressed and we find that in some cases we are unable to induce Government to change the policy which they adopted, perhaps from a time dating the introduction of the British rule.

Dealing with the constitutional question, Mr. Mutalik said:

PLEA FOR SECOND CHAMBER.

It is evidant that the franchise is being widely enlarged, both for the Provincial and Central Legislatures. The electorates will be new to its responsibilities, and it is the considered opinion of this Association that a Second Chamber consisting of big landed and mercantile interests and other experienced persons, is an absolute necessity in the interest of the successful working of the Provincial Autonomy which is bound to come, and is an almost accomplished fact. Almost all the States and Nations have Second Chambers which speak highly of the utility. At a time when the communal feeling and spirit is rampant and when national interests are eclipsed by communalism the necessity of a Second Chamber can never be questioned. I request you strongly to advocate it when the Bombay Government sends its despatch on the proposals.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

While I am talking of representation of this class, let me refer to one more item. The Inamdars enjoyed the privilege of having a seat on the local boards—both Taluka and District—since the creation of the Local Boards till the year 1923. By the new Local Boards Act of 1923, the Inamdars were deprived of their special representation for no valid reason. The class now looks to you, Sir, for the restoration of the lost privilege.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom J. Vakil, replying said:

You ask for the restoration of the special franchise that was accorded to the Inamdars under the old Local Boards Act of 1884. As you know, your special constituency was abolished in 1923, and I do not think that any useful purpose can be served by discussing the reasons that led to that decision. The constitution and franchise of Local Boards must, inevitably come up for reconsideration soon after the primary franchise is revised. It will then be incumbent on your representatives in the Legislative Council to move suitable amendments, if necessary, and to see that your case is fully understood and represented before any decision is taken.

PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS.

In the meantime, you have been deprived of the poossibility of serving on Local Boards that many of you are using your influence to secure your return to local bodies and to make your views felt on matters which closely concern you.

I am glad to hear that you are organising a more active campaign to protect your interests under the new conditions that will shortly be established.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

Arya Dravida Lady's Adventure In A Well

(From Our Correspondent.)
By Mail, Jusе 30.

TIRUPATI, June 30.

One Lakshimi, an Arya Dravida lady of Pakala was charged by Sub-Inspector of police at Pakala, under section 307 and 309, Indian Penal Code. It was alleged that she attewpted to commit murder of her two children by throwing them into a well and also attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the same well. The police filed the charge sheet before the Sub-Magistrate Tirupati, and the P.R. case No. 2 of 32 was pending for over four months.

The Court examined four witnesses on behalf of the prosecution and seven witnesses on behalf of the defence.

The accused filed a statement stating that she neither attempted to commit suicide nor attempted to murder her two children by throwing them into the well. The accused stated that, while she was standing by the village well she slipped into the well with one child and the other child standing by her frightened at their falling into the well, child also jumped into the well. They were safely removed from the well by the villagers. She pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. M. Visvasam, Sub-Magistrate, Tirupati, personally inspected the spot and after hearing the arguments of both sides, delivered judgment last week, believing the story of the accused he discharged the accused, without committing her to the Sessions Court.

Mr. Sundaresa Iyer, Prosecuting Sub-Inspector conducted the prosecution while Mr. T. K. Doraisamy Iyengar, B.A., Pleader appeared for the accused.

Competition In Music For Amateurs

Musical Art Society, Bombay proposes to hold an Amateurs Competition in Vocal Music (Hindustani). Two substantial prizes will be awarded to the successful candidates.

For particulars, competitors are requested to apply to the Hon. Secretaries, Musical Art Society, 166-168 Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 2.

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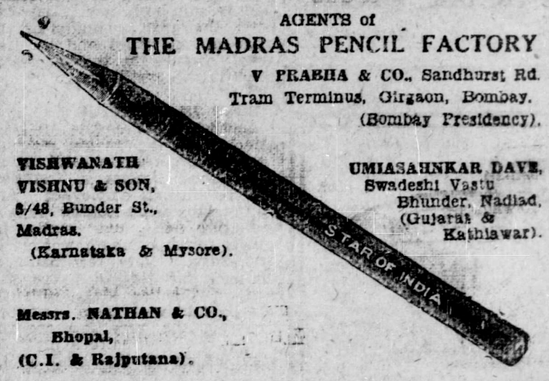

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T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

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NO QUARTERS FOR TOM WALLS

WINNING OWNER OF DERBY

Hunted By Admirers

LONDON (By Mail.)

"Gone awaaay!"

The cry of the huntsman, heard so many times by Tom Walls in the hunting field as the fox breaks cover, has taken on a new significance for the popular actor-manager and the winner of the Derby.

No longer is he the hunter, but the hunted.

From the moment April the Fifth flashed past the winning-post he became one of the most sought-after men in England. Never for a minute since has he been left alone.

Thousands of people have telephoned him. Thousands have telegraphed him. Thousands more have written him. He cannot put in an appearance at a theatre, a bar, or a club, without being mobbed.

The Aldwych knows him no more. He found that to turn up there meant a mass attack by enthusiasts who looked as if they would in their enthusiasm tear him limb from limb.

TELEPHONE CUT OFF.

For a while he tried to cope with the intensely personal letters, telegrams, and appeals that reached him. But he had to give up in despair.

From the first day he had to detach the telephone. When people found they couldn't reach him in that way they went personally to his home at Ewell, Surrey.

So many were these visitors, and so intent on seeing him personally, that he was forced to take the name of his house off the gate posts.

That eased the situation a little. But not much.

He found that he had to contend with this, and worse, every day. He could not hide. He was too well known. He became the victim of his own popularity. His public made a demand on him that he could not meet. Human endurance was not capable of carrying a man through it, and especially a man ho had recently been so very ill.

The public sought him at the Aldwych. "Gone away!" they were told. And as if incited to further efforts they went full cry to his othed well-known places of resort.

"Gone away!" they were told at his club. They went to Elstree, where he has been working on a film. "Gone away!" they were told.

Nothing daunted, they went to his home, and literally besieged it. "Gone away!" they were told again, and this time it is really true.

COMPLETE REST.

Tom Walls is in full retreat. He has left his home for an address that will not be divulged to any but members of his family. He has gone to seek a week's complete rest, and to escape the overwhelming public attention that has followed his popular Derby success.

"It really has been dreadful. From the first Tom made a really great effort to be the hail-follow-well-met that people wanted to see. But he wasn't able to keep it up. The strain was too great.

"Lately he has been filming 'Thark' at Elstree, and this, with the strain of being a good fellow to everybody, has been too much for him.

not go near one. Every tipster, tout, and hanger-on is all over him in no time.

"He has gone away, really away, to somewhere where he can be himself for five minutes. We are not giving the addres to any one."

CHAMPION OF SLAVES.

Wherever there is plague, cholera, pestilence or trouble of any kind Dr. Melville T. Mackenzie, of the League of Nations secretariat, is ready to go.

He is now ready to try to bring about peace in Liberia.

Pressure from the Great Powers forced Liberia to investigate slave conditions in her own country.

A commission appointed by the League found evidence of appalling conditions.

Kru tribesmen who gave evidence against the Government have been the victims of reprisals, and one of Dr. Mackenzie's first tasks will be to end the conflict.

He willl advise the Government, and is likely to become known as the white man who brought happier conditions to a land, the heart of which few white men have penetrated.

When the Bolivian Government wanted its health services organised, Dr. Mackenzie went there. He has investigated cholera and in Greece.

Dr. Mackenzie, who is about 40 and unmarried, is a graduate of London University, and an expert in tropical medicine.

ARRESTS AT MEERUT

Prisoners' Day Celebration Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 5.

The Meerut police arrested about 15 persons in connection with the observance of what is called "The All-India Prisoners' Day.'

On the 3rd evening the District Magistrate, in anticipation of the event, promulgated Sec. 144 banning processions and meetings. The same night two volunteers were arrested while fixing posters on the walls announcing the programme for 4th July.

The City observed a hartal yesterday. The Town Hall premises from where it was announced the procession would start were strongly guarded by the police.

In the evening a procession headed by Mr. Gagdish Prasad, a Collegian was taken out through the city. Nine arrests were effected when the procession arrived near the City Police Station.

A public meeting was in the meantime held at Dalmandi, presided over a lady. She later took out another procession which was stopped near the City Police Station. She along with another lady who had an year-old baby with her and two persons was taken into custody.

The procession then dispersed.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. F. J. Smith, Joint Magistrate, in the case of 55 persons who were arrested on tne 18th June for holding Political Conference at the Clock Tower and the Court Compound. Two of them having tendered apology were released. The rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 3 years to six months, and fines ranging from Rs. 650 to 50. With the exception of the ladies who were recommended 'B' Class, all were placed in 'C' Class.

SCOTCH SCHOOL TEACHER REFUSES TO ACT AS SPY.

Repudiates "Insinuation That He Encouraged Violence'

Mr. Duncan Greenlees, a Scotchman, former Headmaster of the C. A. V. School and Pandit Balbhandra Prasad, a teacher of the Vidya Mandir High School, Allahabad, are being prosecuted before the District Magistrate Allahabad on the charge of "making" unauthorised news-sheets, under section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Mr. Greenless declined to give any evidence in defence but filed a long written statement, which the pressmen were allowed to use by the Court. The following are extracts from the statement:

Mr. Greenlees said: 'Because I wear khaddar and have done so for many years, because I live in the city and almost as an Indian and because I have many good friends among Congress members, the police of this city have long suspected me of doing political work in secret. Their suspicion was fully justified; I have been doing Congress work for several months past. Although they have now searched my house four times they never found anything objectionable. For a long time the Allahabad police have been seeking an excuse to arrest me and luckily for them the opportunity came when my school closed for the vacation. So no stir could take place among the students."

"WAR AND VIOLENCE A SIN".

"I should have said nothing about the actual pamphlet which I am here accused of having typed for publication but I am compelled to repudiate most strongly the insinuation that I have incited or encouraged violence or murder as implied in the section under which I have been charged (sec. 18 of the Press Act.) So little faith have I in violence that I have never in six years of school life caned or even slapped a boy and the hundreds of guardians here and elsewhere who know me and who know my attitude to life will join in that repudiation. Though I have personally witnessed most of the Congress demonstrations here this year, I have seen no violence on the side of the people nor would the pamphlets here produced have led to any. Since I was a boy I have been a pantheist believing in the oneness of all life and to such a one war and violence appear as much a futile foolishness as a sin. Not by hatred can evil be overcome.'

Proceeding Mr. Greenlees said he was a teacher by avocation and he found the greatest happiness when he was with his boys, sharing their life and hopes and trying to enter into spiritual oneness with them.

REFUSAL "TO REPORT" REGARDING HIS BOYS.

"To me as to the olden people of India," he said, 'there is no more sacred relationship than this. Imagine then the horror and disgust with which I received the then Collector's letter on February 3, 1932, to prostitute this sacred trust by spying for the police upon my boys and report any whom I noticed attending Congress meetings. Where any of my boys are likely to be in physical danger there it is my proud duty to go to watch and try to guard them but I naturally refused to obey so wrongful an order as this. I am ashamed to say that all the other headmasters obeyed it without a word of protest."—"Leader."

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKETS

Prospects Of American Cotton Crop

ABSENCE OF EXPORT DEMAND IN BOMBAY

Bombay, July 7.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Lausanne still reflects the incompatibility of nationalist aims in Europe and the obstinacy with which France and Germany stress their individual view-points detract more than a little from the effectiveness of eventual settlement. One can understand the hardening of the French attitude in face of a rather more aggressive attempt on Germany's part to bargain but the sooner France realises that she cannot for ever hold Germany in subjection the better for the peace of Europe. The intensity of national prejudice greatly complicates the problem but we still maintain our faith in its eventual solution.

CESSATION OF SELLING.

The cotton market in New York, since the 9th June has advanced a cent., and for what reason? Principally we think on a cessation of selling. Continued rains subsequent to a mild winter and widespread boll-weevil survival have brought the market into closer contact with the possibility of a reduced yield. Selling, in consequence, dwindled and with a monthly offtake of around a million bales the demand for contracts was sufficient to induce a fair amount of short covering.

CROP FACTORS.

Looking ahead there are several factors on which comment is justified. In the first place there is the acreage figure due for publication to-morrow. Our Memphis correspondents, whose judgment on the crop outlook last year was extremely accurate, place the acreage at around 36,000,000, representing a reduction from the area planted last year of about 7-3/4 p.c. Unless there were financial facilities given to farmers about which we have received no information, 33 millions seem to us to be an over rather than an under-estimate.

Secondly due to the large crop of last year, it seems to us that there is a tendency to think in terms of an abnormal rather than a normal yield per acre. The possibility of a subnormal yield does not so far appear to have been considered, even as a remote eventuality. Although it is an opinion based only on personal observation, operators seem to be concerned with a probable crop of around 13 millions whereas the most recent crop grown on between 37 and 38 million acres was 10,171,000 in 1923. Furthermore the conditions ruling this season bear more than a passing resemblance to those of that year when, with ample winter rains, the crop had a good start but, according to the Shepperson summary for the year, "Wet weather dragged on into June. While it did no harm west of the Missis ippi river it served to throw the crop quite backward in the Central and Eastern belt, a condition from which those sections never recovered. Almost daily showers during the summer months encouraged the growth and spread of the weevil which destroyed all chance of a fair yield. This was especially marked in Georgia, Alabama and the Miss'ssippi States." Yet the average 1st June condition had been estimated at 71.

COMPARISON WITH 1923.

We do not say that the progress of the present crop will be the same as that of 1923 but we do maintain that present conditions are not dissimilar to those of 1923 and that once the crop begins to deteriorate the lack of fertilizers this year will be felt.

A third factor on which there is a considerable amount of misunderstanding concerns the relationship of the cotton price level to that of other commodities. Frequently in the past it has been asserted that cotton might well go the way of sugar and rubber. In past reports we have endeavoured to point out fundamental differences between cotton on the one hand and sugar and rubber on the other and now we would stress the fact that, according to Garside, taking the average price of Middling Upland cotton at ten Southern points over the period 1926/29 as 100 and similarly the average price of Farm Products and all commodities over the same period as 100 then the index in September last year with Middling Upland at 5.83, was cotton 32.9, Farm Products 59.0 and all commodities 70.9. We are not prepared to argue about it, but those are the facts as stated by Garside.

Hitherto, the biggest factor against the market has been sentiment in America. Should that change then fluctuations might be considerable. Meanwhile, in our opinion, the market is a purchase, particularly on dips.

NO DEMAND.

In Bombay, prices have been very firm until yesterday when a reaction followed heavy rainfall in the city, with prospects of an extension upcountry. So far the monsoon this year has been irregular. The Central Provinces, however, have had good rains and the Berars sufficient to enable planting to begin. Khandeish required and has now received rain while Broach, Gujerat and Kathiawar are short but, as in any case, those are late crops there is ample time for favourable conditions to develop. The latest advices, in fact, point to the possibility of an immediate extension of rainfall to those districts.

Export enquiry continues to be conspicuous mainly by its absence. Japanese exchange improved slightly at the beginning of the week but is again easier and, as we remarked in our last report, its vicissitudes are not likely to be few. One cannot, in consequence, view the coming export season with any very lively optimism particularly as, at present parities, Europe's interest in Indian cotton is negligible. The statistical position, so helpful last season is more likely this year to be an adverse feature and, although it will be some months before there will be undue pressure on Indian markets, yet eventually stock accumulations must force an adjustment to an exportable basis.

Government House News

The opening meet of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds took place at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday last when the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes entertained the members of the hunt to breakfast.

The Rt. Revd: The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Inglis and Miss Acland lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

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Come and hear what
BEBE DANIELS has to say in
'Lawful Larceny'
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God Gave Her!
Every Day During the Week at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON

SEASON AND CROP

Position In Presidency On July 2.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following is a summary of the Season Reports from different parts of the Presidency for the week ending July 2:—

Sind.—Slight rain during week at Tatta and Ubauro. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Kharif sowing commenced in Karachi and Sukkur. Transplantation of rice in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Kharif seedlings damaged by rats in Shahbandar Taluka. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except parts of Karachi and Dadu; that for irrigation deficient in parts of Karachi, Dadu, Thar Parkar and Larkana.

Gujarat.—Rain during week generally sufficient except in Ahmedabad and Surat where more was needed. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Kharif sowing commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking sufficient; that for irrigation also sufficient except in parts of Ahmedabad.

Konkan.—Rain during week insufficient in some places. Kharif operations in progress in parts of Kanara. Kharif sowing in progress in Thana and Kanara. Transplantation retarded in parts of Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts owing to insufficient rain. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week generally insufficient. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in some places. Kharif sowing commenced in most places but retarded in East Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar for want of sufficient rain. Cotton sowing commenced in West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Indian States.—Rain during week nearly general except in Rewa Kantha and Southern Maratha Country States. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Kharif sowing commenced in Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Sawantwadi Supply of water sufficient.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi and Thar Parkar. Agricultural stock in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Dadu, Thar Parkar and Kolhapur State. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows.—

Sind.—33 per cent. above normal to 7 per cent. below normal.

Gujarat.—57 per cent. above normal to 13 per cent. below normal.

Konkan.—28 to 17 per cent. above normal.

Deccan.—34 per cent. above normal to 5 per cent. below normal.

Karnatak.—47 to 26 per cent. above normal.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Accused Released On Bail Of Rs. 200 Each

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On a charge of cheating Pestonji Dinshaw and Asaldin Khan Lalkhan, who were arrested last night, at Chaupatty, by the Lamington Road Police, were produced to-day before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, who ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each, pending further inquiries.

Pestonji, it is alleged, purchased yesterday evening two tins of ghee valued at Rs. 50 from the complainant. As the accused had no money at that time, he asked the complainant to accompany him to his residence. They got into a taxi and proceeded towards Grant Road.

When the car drew up near a building, Pestonji told the complainant to go into that building and inform his (accused's) relatives to send a servant to remove the ghee tins. The complainant went into the building, but as nobody could be traced, returned and found to his dismay that the taxi had gone.

Subsequently, the complainant came across the same taxi at Girgaum, and on enquiries learnt that the taxi-driver had left the accused with the two ghee tins at Chaupatty, near a motor garage, where the second accused, Asaldin Khan Lalkhan, was washing a car.

According to the taxi-driver, the first accused went into the garage and brought money for the taxi-fare.

SEARCH IN GARAGE.

In the course of the investigations, the police arrested both the accused, as the first accused stated that he left the tins in the garage of the second accused. However, on searching the garage no trace of the two ghee-tins could be had.

The police applied for their remand till July 14, as further inquiries had to be made.

The Magistrate, however, ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 200 each, Rs. 75 to be deposited in cash.

COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY & SOCIAL SCIENCES

The College of Theology and Social Sciences (designed for higher Adult Education) which was to have reopened on June 15 owing to the local disturbances will reopen for the academic year 1932 on Monday the 25. The classes will be held in Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, in the evenings between the hours of 7-30 and 9 P. M. Candidates seeking admission to the College should either communicate to the Secretary of the College or see him personally in the mornings on any day (except Sunday) between 7-30 and 9 A. M.

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Capital:—

	Rs. a. p
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7-1|2 per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent. for 6 months; 4-1|2 per cent. for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000|- and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

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M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A.,
Secretary.

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the liquid plaster in the tube, to cuts, abrasions of the skin, blisters and chilblains. Always keep a tube of

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Princess Street, Bombay.

"IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL"

Present Situation Explained

Mr. Chandra Singh, Joint Secretary, Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society writes:—

Since there is no other society disseminating information on South America and Brazil we take it that the "certain society" mentioned in the Government communique, dated Simla, July 2, 1932 is the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society. We, therefore, feel that an explanation is necessary for the work of the Society as the communique may give the public a wrong impression about it. We have never claimed to have "any contract with the Brazilian Government to take emigrants there."

Let us again call the attention of the Government to the fact that the Society has never undertaken to colonise 25,000 acres of land. It is purely and simply an undertaking to disseminate correct information on conditions and possibilities of South America and Brazil. And so far as the work has gone there has never been published through the press or otherwise any alluring statements with the intention of attracting undue attention. It deals always with cut and dried facts, never failing to give prominence to the obstacles in the way. In fact knowing India's experience in immigration, we have gone further than even some Brazilian authorities in stressing the requirements of Brazil. If the Government, however, feels that they are in a better position to carry on the work, as they should be, we shall be very glad to turn over to them all the information at our disposal and hereafter render any assistance they may from time to time require.

MR. CHANDRA'S PERSONAL UNDERTAKING.

The 25,000 acres of land referred to in the communique is a personal undertaking of Mr. Chandra L. Singh, who has sufficient documentary evidence to prove his authority for the enterprise. Mr. Singh still maintains that should 400 educated, progressive and hardworking families agree to co-operate with him, he is prepared to show that, on the said 25,000 acres of land Indians are capable of building up an excellent self-contained agricultural and industrial colony of economic profits to themselves and to Brazil.

May we also remind the readers that Decree referred to its not a "ban which was imposed against Indian immigration" to Brazil as reported by a Simla correspondent of the "Statesman" of Calcutta nor does it "prohibit" immigration to Brazil as impressed by the communique. It is a Decree brought into existence due to the world depression for the restriction of mass immigration from all countries for the year 1931. As conditions had not been substantially improved at the close of the year, the decree was further extended to 1932. If it were "prohibition" could over 17,000 immigrants have entered Brazil through Santos alone for the year 1931? All those interested in the undertaking of the Society have been duly informed of the restriction of immigration in Brazil through the press and the bulletins.

Dabholkar Charity Trusts

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March, 1933 to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

FOR FEMALE STUDENTS.

2 Scholarships for Medical Course of the value Rs. 56/ per month.

7 Scholarships for Art Medical Course of the value of Rs. 56/ per month.

9 Scholarship of the value of Rs. 74/ per month.

FOR MALE STUDENTS.

1 Scholarship for Medical Course of the value Rs. 57/ per month.

21 Scholarship for Art Course of the value of Rs. 184/ per month.

6 Scholarship for Engineering Course of the value Rs. 59/ per month.

7 Scholarship Technical Corse of the value Rs. 57/ per mohtn.

35 Scholarships of the value of Rs. 309/ per month.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2
Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10.
Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5
Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.

PATRONISE INDIGENOUS COTTON GROWERS

Appeal TO Indian Mill-Owners

(BY "CULTIVATOR")

When persistent propaganda concerning the economic advantages accruing from the use of Swadeshi textiles has achieved an appreciable success with bright hopes for the future, it is perhaps desirable to pause to consider the manner in which such advantages have distributed themselves among the various sections of people participating in the textile industry of India. It is a thousand pities that the bulwark of the textile industry, namely, the cotton cultivators of the country are in a precarious position in respect of a fair monetary return for their cotton, thanks to the ruinous policy embarked upon by the Indian millowners in recent months.

The importation of foreign cotton into India has assumed an appalling volume, leaving the pauparized cultivator to bear the brunt of the repercussions thereof. The hazards which the cultivator takes are many and are of a nature which demands sympathetic consideration and effective action. His plight has been accentuated by the present world-wide economic distress, which, coming on the top of a ruthless policy pursued by the millowners, leaves him groaning beneath the incubus of explcitation. The figures of importation of foreign cotton into India during the first five months of 1932 as compared with those for 1930 will bear ample testimony to the foregoing contention.

ANOTRER DETERRENT FACTOR

It is a truism that the diminution in world commodity prices, which is no less evident in the case of cotton, has proved another deterrent factor to the Indian cultivator in the way of comparatively depreciating the price of his product in a feeble but futile attempt to compete with certain grades of foreign cotton. It is but natural to assume that a Swadeshi propaganda carried on, among other things, with a view to ameliorate the unenviable predicament of the cotton cultivator, would receive a fillip through the effective cooperation of the Indian millowners by purchasing their cotton requirements from their own country. This will not only enhance the economic prosperity of the country and of themselves, but will also assure a reasonable living for the poor cultivator.

The argument that the short-staple Indian cotton cannot produce yarn of high counts is untenable and is hot likely to cut any ice judging from the popularity coarse textiles have received as a result of persistent propaganda. This argument is used as a shibboleth by the millowners in justification of the importation of foreign cotton.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

On the other hand, the underlying idea in such imports is the paltry profit which the millowners are themselves able to get. For the Indian mills to allow the consideration of a meagre profit to preponderate broad and healthy considerations of Indian economic prosperity is, to say the least, anti-national. By adopting such a short-sighted policy the Indian mills are jeopardising the Indian cultivator. The plight of the cultivator is aggravated by the importation of every bale of foreign cotton. It behoves honest and well-meaning citizens to lend their weighty help to the cultivator and extricate him from an impending but avoidable economic doom. If the millowners prove too selfish to look to the need of the moment, namely, to save the starving cultivators, the consequences are bound to be disastrous to themselves.

WHY MORE PROTECTION

The recent telegram addressed by the Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad for special tariffs on Japan piecegoods in order to make up for the depreciated yen is another move which provokes criticism. When the emaciated cultivator is left in the lurch without even as much as a minimum return for his cotton from those to whom he may justly look forward for easing his penury, the question is irresistible as to what right the millowners have for protection from a country which gets its cotton supply from India and America and which has to pay a duty of 31 per cent on its exports. It is distressing to note that such a paradoxical situation should at all arise despite the handicaps which Japan and other foreign countries have perforce to work under. It cannot be gainsaid that Japanese competition is devastating, but the remedy for this state of affairs lies with the Indian millowners themselves.

If anybody in India needs any protection from the State, the most deserving and withal the most needy is the mute and depressed Indian cultivator. Assured of a reasonable protection from the Government and cooperation from the millowners, the cultivator will rise to that eminence in the socio-economic well-being of the country which it is doubtless the aim alike of the Government and people to achieve.

HELP THE COTTON GROWER.

The purchasing public of the country can, with a determination, bring about the necessary change by insisting upon textiles manufactured only of Indian cotton. With the millowners unmindful of the dangers their present policy is fraught with, it is up to the people of India to lend their helping hand to the cultivator and save him from the pangs of starvation which stares him on the face. But it is primarily the duty of the millowners to sail with the times and take the necessary steps in the right direction. Will the millowners rise to the occasion and do their duty by their countrymen?

FAKIRS WANTED FOR COMMUNAL PEACE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The communal disturbances in the city, which appeared a few days back to have subsided have the cleverest brains. Those who are seriously thinking about how to meet this situation are at their wits end.

It is true that, unless a disease is correctly diagnosed, no proper remedy can be prescribed. No diagnosis is yet found of the present communal outbreaks. We can imagine no doubt, as to from where the troubles must have been originating. But mere imagination is not enough to bring to book the real culprits at the bottom.

As far as peace and order is to be maintained by law, the authorities should be left to deal with the situation in the best way they can. At the most the responsible public can point out to them any laxity noticed in their actions.

Leaving aside the average citizens who easily fall a prey to the influence of all sorts of provocative rumours, the other most unfortunate aspect of the present troubles is that some of the vernacular papers are going to the extent of throwing all the blame of this situation on the other community. We can judge the mentality of average citizens but it is really deplorable when the so-called responsible papers exhibit the same mentality.

The question now before us, is how we can supplement the efforts to restore peace. The leaders have failed to win over the mentality of the riff-raff. All sorts of provocative language is current among both the communities. Hindus say to Hindus "Look here, so many of your members have been killed. And how is it that you sit with folded hands? Don't you value the lives of your brethren more than those of rats?" And 'vice versa'. To stop these things, we want 'Fakirs' of both the communities to come forward. By 'Fakirs' I do not mean professional fakirs we daily come across with but we want the "Fakirs" of the type of the saint "Kabir."—Yours etc.

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge, July 6.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE HUMANITY

I appeal to every lover of liberty, lover of justice lover of fair-play, and lover of peace in the name of God the Almighty to try to stop this communal clash from the city of Bombay which is very very harmful to the country and the community at the present critical juncture. God knows where this 'civilisation' will lead to us and when this butchery is going to end. To-day the agonies of the innocent sufferers and the poor families of both the communities are far beyond the limit of possibilities.

I hope my earnest appeal will not fall on deaf ears and everybody including all and excluding none will do something for the sake of humanity. Oh God, the Creator of the Earth and Skies guide all of us to the right path, forgive all of us and show your immense mercy towards us.—Yours, etc.

HOOSEIN IBRAHIM MATANI,
Messrs. Matani Bros,
General Glassware Merchants,
Bombay No. 3.
July 6.

LAW STUDENTS' GROUSE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to allot some space in the columns of your paper for ventilating the general grievances of the Law College students of Bombay.

Every third year almost a new set of Professors are appointed by the Bombay University. These professors are drawn from the Bar. A member of the Bar is not all at once expected to deliver a lecture on any subject concerning the course, which may be just to the point, as far as the student world is concerned. Gradually, he learns the difficulty of the students and nearly after a year he becomes able to deliver a suitable lecture. During this interval of practice the students feel quite uninterested. This is but natural as the students gain nothing substantial from the professors. On the contrary, they waste their time in coming down to the college from afar for attendance only.

Then the more unfortunate process of running the college follows. No sooner does the Professor become 'pacca' then he is removed and room is made for another amateur. This gentleman has to go through the same ordeal as his predecessor. Is this College meant as a shelter for the members of the Bar who are not burdened with a heavy load of briefs? Or is this College meant for preparing the gentlemen for the courts? If so, then, Sir, the name Law College is a misnomer.

Further the Law College of Bombay is a paying institution. In no civilised country do we find the educational department a remunerative department. The large number of the students brings the College a huge amount of money. The surplus of income, after paying the professors and the equipment charges should be utilised for the intellectual, physical and social development of the members of the College. But nothing of the sort is done. I suggest that the College authorities should supply a number of periodicals and newspapers in the reading room of the College. A recreation room should be opened where equipment for indoor games and other parapharnalia should be supplied.

Lastly, what is the need of taxing the students so much when there is a huge surplus? It will be a great relief to the student world if the fees are reduced. At the same time, it will give a stimulus to the students on the margin to join the College and thus increase the standard of citizenship.—Yours etc.,

"A LAW COLLEGE STUDENT."

July 7.

"BREACH OF FAITH"

Mussoorie Protest Against Medical Council Bill.

The following resolutions passed at a meeting of Mussoorie branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association held on the 3rd inst., at Ram Niwas, under the presidentship of Dr. B. C. Das.

(1) This meeting condemns the Indian Medical Council Bill as introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly, on the 23rd March 1932, as breach of faith committed by the Government of India with the Medical Profession of India, in as much as it differs radically both in principle and in details from the Bill which was circulated by the Government for professional opinion on the 31st August, 1931, besides it intends to divide the noble profession of medicine into two sections permanently, by providing a "Register of higher grade of Practitioners" only and as such is absolutely unacceptable, to the profession, whose unanimous demands for its amendment have been flouted. This meeting appeals to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State to refuse permission for the first reading of the Bill.

(2) This meeting resolves that the Committee appointed by the Standing Committee of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, in connection with All-India Medical Council Bill, should co-operate with the Committee of Bombay Medical Profession appointed for the purpose, and is empowered to take necessary steps to ensure the rejection of the Bill, and in particular, to canvass the votes of members of both Chambers of the Central Legislature, and further to send representatives to Simla for the purpose, when the Bill is on the anvil.

(3) This meeting hopes that all Medical Associations in India will realise the breach of faith committed by the Government of India with the profession, and will take necessary action in the matter, and in particular, will individually canvass votes of the members of either Legislature, residing in their Provinces in favour of rejecting the Bill before its first reading.

(4) This meeting resolves that the President be authorised to send copies of these resolutions to the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, the Department of duEcation, Health and Lands—Government of India, and Local Governments, all Provincial Medical Councils, all Medical Associations, Sympathisers and the Press.

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Peps are not only a pleasant medicine to take, but they quickly relieve any pain or soreness in throat or chest. The volatile essences which Peps give off (as they dissolve in the mouth), swiftly destroy harmful germs, heal the cough-torn breathing tubes, and strengthen the chest and lungs. Let the youngsters have Peps freely, night and morning, as a safeguard against colds, chills, and bronchial troubles.

Medicine dealers everywhere sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

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Best for Complexion

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
4 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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A Wonderful Romance with

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To-day and To-morrow.
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To-morrow 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
from Monday at 6 p.m. only

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Powerful Drama of a Mother's Love with a strong cast including:

RALPH GRAVES and
DAVID DURAND

New York Cotton Down On Selling On Reaction Theory

SOME EVENING UP OVER BUREAU REPORT

Weevil Complaints Seerious

Bombay, July 8.

The New York coton futures market was weak on Thursday on liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-street and selling on a reaction theory. The market opened at a decline of 5 points and kept on declining under increased selling pressure throughout the day. Towards the close there was rally of 3 points from the lowest level and the market closed a net decline of 19 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 6 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 21 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices decline 20 points at 5.86c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 14 to 17 points on fairly heavy general buying including houses with Japanese connections and bullish weekly weather report. Later with advices from cotton belt of clearing weather, rumours of a deadlock at Lausanne and disappointing New York advices, the improvement recorded during the early part was lost. The market suffers from lack of offtake and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 21 points at 4.97d.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 6 to 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 56 to 35 points.

PURCHASE AT 6 CENTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Prices declined on heavy realising. The Agricultural Bureau report indicating acreage under cultivation on 1st July will be published to-day and will be received in Bombay at about 9/40 p.m. Private estimates indicate about 37 to 38 million acres. In 1923 the acreage was 38,701,000 acres but owing to heavy weevil damage the crop turned out to be only 11-1/4 million bales, most of the crop reports compare weevil activity this year with 1923.

European political developments are shaping favourably and the British Government seems determined to bring about the world's economic regeneration notwithstanding many obstacles. With cotton in the vicinity of 6 cents we adhere to our opinion that purchases should be made on all setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 6-16 (opening) lowest 5-99 (2-25 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Japanese buying caused early advance. Later better weather and rumours deadlock Lausanne influenced decline. Market nervous due divergent political and crop news.

Liverpool.—Japanese and general buying. New York disappointing awaiting report.

New York.—Declined owing to better weather news, profit taking and New Orleans, Southern and Commission Houses selling. Cotton goods market active and higher. Yarn market more active.

New York.—Cotton liquidation more favourable view weather.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

(9-10 a.m.): New York Cables:—Our travelling man wires, from Texas:—"South Texas: Ten days late, crop fairly good except Neuces County suffering hot and dry weather shedding deterioration 50 per cent., rains needed.

10-06 a.m:—Eastern belt heavy rains. Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas and South Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

11-31 a.m.:—Market very steady on Japanese and Bombay buying.

3-42 p.m:—Some evening up over Agricultural Bureau Report.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Weather bad damaging crop. Weevil complaints becoming serious."

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool:—Oct. 308; Jan. 296.

Bombay Liverpool:—Broach J./Aug. Liverpool July (4.53) Rs. 264 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay Liverpool:—Broach A./May Liverpool May (4.67) Rs. 171/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay New York:—Broach A./May (1.86) New York May (6.52) Rs. 17 at 3.56-7/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 7.

October	6.02	—.19
December	6.16	—.18
January, 1933	6.24	—.16
March, 1933	6.37	—.18
Middling Spot	6.00	—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 7.

July	5.85	—.21
October	5.99	—.16
Middling Spot	5.86	—.20

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, July 7.	
July	5.90
October	6.08
January	6.25

New York Noon Call,—

July	5.94
October	6.09
January	6.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 7.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

	Opening	Closing.
July, 1932	4.69	4.57 + .03
August, 1932		4.56 + .04
September, 1932		4.55 + .03
October, 1932	4.67	4.55 + .03
November, 1932		4.56 + .02
December, 1932		4.58 + .02
January, 1933	4.73	4.60 + .02
February, 1933		4.63 + .03
March, 1933	4.78	4.66 + .03
April, 1933		4.68 + .03
May, 1933		4.71 + .03
June, 1933		4.73 + .03
July, 1933		4.76 + .03
Middling Spot		4.97 + .21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

Sakellaridis,—	
July	6.63
October	6.84
November	6.89
December	6.94
January, 1933	7.00
March, 1933	7.00
March, 1933	7.09
May, 1933	7.21
F.G.F. Spot	6.95

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 7.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.46
Fine (Good Staple)	4.58
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.70
C. P. Ocmra,—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.09
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.24
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Bengal,—	
Good	3.89
Fully Good	3.99
Fine	4.09
Scinde,—	
Fully Good	3.99
Fine	4.09
Superfine	4.19

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON, July 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes. July/Aug. Sellers 25/-.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes, July/Aug. Sellers 25/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. July paid and sellers 24/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels. No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta July/Aug. per cwt. 7/9; C. & F Bombay July/Aug. per cwt. 7/9-1/2; C. & F. Karachi, July/Aug per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LINSEED
London, July 8.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton July/Aug. sellers £9:15:0.

Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton, July Paid £8:0:0.

Linseed Bombay, (London), July/Aug. £10:10:-

LINSEED OIL
London, July 8.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt August 13/6.

Linseed Oil naked, cwt, Sellers 13/10-1/2

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 31/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 near.
Banks selling D D 1/6.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 September.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377.
Banks selling T T 376.
Banks buying T T 372.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 675.
Banks buying D D 695.
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66 1/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 103.
Banks buying 60 days 99.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 85 7/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 110 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 1/2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York-London 3.56 3/4 7th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/7 5/8 8th inst.
Japan-London 1/6 5/8 7th inst. nominal.
London-Paris 90.85 7th inst.
London-Belgium 25.50 7th inst
London-Switzerland 18.25 7th inst.
London-Italy 69.75 7th inst.
London-Berlin 15.00 7th inst.
London-Holland 8.84 7th inst
London-Stockholm 19.50 7th inst.
London-New York 3.56 3/4 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Uncertain.
Gold £5.16.0 6th inst. £5-15-8 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 9/16 6th inst., 16 3/4 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 5/8 6th inst., 16 3/4 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/8 6th inst., 26 11/16 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 3/32 per cent 6th inst. 1 3/32 per cent, 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 7/16 per cent. 6th inst.. 1 7/16 per cent. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 3 per cent., 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 8.

The local forward market ruled very steady to-day on general buying. Broach A./M. delivery opened at Rs. 185/- and advanced to Rs. 187/8 on fresh buying and short covering. The demand was satisfied by a bear operator.

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 3 to 4 points and was quoted 10 points previous closing.

This news induced heavy buying in the local market and Broach A/M. advanced to Rs. 191/4. At this level there was some profit-taking and the market closed as under:—

Broach J./A. 174/8.
Broach A./M. 189/8
Oomra D./J. 170/12.
Bengal July 148.
Bengal D./J. 155/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 8.

July	130.60	—3.10
October	134.60	—3.30
January	138.50	—2.70

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 8.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J/A.	900	6200
Bengal July	Nil.	Nil.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 8.

	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good	
M.G. Bengal and U.P.	156	152	148	144
M.G. Rajputana	156	152	148	144
M.G. Punjab	154	150	146	142
M.G. Oomra No. 3	166	162	158	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	177	173	169	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	171	167	163	...
M.G. Broach No/ 2	179	176	172	168
M.G. Punjab-American	189	186	182	178
M.G. Surat	231	228	224	220

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 8.

100 Mithabhai Nathoo Itola 2 on
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Bhavnagar 20 off.
44 Narshi Nagshi Ranala 150
38 A. Damodar Shegaon 163
100 Oshman Suleman Budhlada 143
125 Japan T & Co Ujjain 10 off
150 Japan T & Co Pandurna—4
300 Arjan Khimji Itola 172½
95 Motiram Vaghji Wardha 146 1/2
200 Raghuvanshi Mill Panipat 141.
100 Oshman Suleman Malarkotda 142.
50 Oshman Suleman Ambala 140.
100 H. Nenshi Venchhiya 152½
100 Viram Ladha Hanshi 146½

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

To-day's Bureau Report On Acreage

PRIVATE ESTIMATES SHOW 7 PER CENT. REDUCTION

BOMBAY July 8.

The crop Reporting Board of U.S.A. Agriculture Department will issue to-day the first Bureau Report on acreage in cotton cultivation in the United States of America. This report will be issued at Washington at 11 a.m.. and in view of the publication the Liverpool cotton futures market will close to-day at 4-55 p.m., and will re-open at 5-15 p.m. and again close at 5-45 p.m. This report will be received here at about 9-35 p.m.

A GUIDE.

World cotton prices are guided by the production of cotton in the United States and every cottonman interested in the cotton trade from a cotton grower to a cotton mill owner is interested in this report. It will be interesting to know what this cotton belt is.

COTTON BELT.

The total area of this cotton belt is about 300,000,000 acres and about 90 000,000 acres are in cultivation including about 45,000,000 acres under cotton cultivation. It is nearly 1400 miles long and from 100 to 600 miles wide. It extends from 8 degrees. West longitude on the East to 103 degress on the West. The Belt is widest in the West where cotton is grown as low as 26 degrees North, latitude in South Texas to as far north as 36-1/2 degrees in Northern Oklahoma and Southern Missouri. The cotton belt constitutes only about 3 p.c. of the land area of the world. it contain about 53 per cent. of the world's cotton acreage, and produce about 57 per cent. of the world's supply of cotton.

SOILS.

The soils vary from light sands to heavy clays. Precipitation varies from an average as high as 60 inches in the lower Mississippi Delta and the Atlantic coast to as low as 20 inches in Western Texas and Oklahoma. The yield per acre varies from 100 lbs. to 400 lbs. and the average is about 155 lbs.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Abnormal decline in the prices of cotton induced the U.S.A. Government to adopt several relief measures. The Federal Farm Board who believed 16 cent price a fair level, bought 1-1/4 million bales and arranged for big financial help to cotton growers through the Co-operative Marketing Associations. But unprecedated trade depression and large crops forced prices down to a level never recorded during the last 30 years.

During the latter half of the last year a big propaganda was taken up to reduce the acreage by about 30 per cent and several states passed regulations. Overproduction and under-consumption left no choice to cotton growers for any other crop as all commodities suffered heavily. Now it is believed that the cotton acreage is reduced by about 7 per cent. and the first official report on the acreage will be issued to-day.

ACREAGE FIGURES.

Below we give acreage figures of the past six years:—

Year	Acres.
1931	41 491 000
1930	45 815 000
1929	48 457 000
1928	46 946 000
1927	42 683 000
1926	48 730 000

THE FACTOR OF WEATHER.

It is not the area alone which determines the crop, as the weather prevailing during the growing period plays an important part. This year we have reports excessive rains favouring extensive Boll-Weevil propagation. Several cotton firms are inclined to compare the next season with 1923, when heavy Boll-weevil damage reduced the crop to 10-1/4 million bales on an area similar now under cotton cultivation.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 8.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	69-8
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	94-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	74-12
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loans	93-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	95-0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	98-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	84-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98/8
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	103-0
5-1/2 p.c. 1930/40 Loan	100-4

TAX-FREE.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loans	103-10
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-12
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	105-4

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	103-12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	101-3

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable.)

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.B.T. 1974	72-3
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	71-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. A. Deb. 1954	101-0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	106-3
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	102-0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 8.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Nagpur-Savner Fine	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Ellichpur Fine	164
Amraoti Fine	162
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	157
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia F.G.	152
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	157
Burwah/Sanavad F.G.	153
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	160
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American	183
Punjab/American mix	139
Cambodia	225
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	190
Jinja	240
Busoga	250
Kampala	260

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-51/65 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-31/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LOANS.
London, July 7.

Interest 7 Dayys' Market Loans 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Dayys' Market Loans 7/8 per cent.

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Gold And Silver

Bombay, July 8.

There was a fairly good turnover of business in silver to-day. Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 54-14 and after advancing to Rs. 54-15 declined to Rs. 54-11 on liquidation. At this level there was renewed buying and prices rallied to Rs. 54-14.

Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1-7 5/8 and closed at the same rate.

	Rs	as.	p.
Ready Silver	54	11	0
Ashad delivery	54	14	0
Shravan delivery	55	7	0
Bar Gold Ready	28	10	0
Sovereigns	18	0	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 7.

Silver.—Market is steady.
Spot 16-3/4.
Forward 16-3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 7.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £5:15:8.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Short Covering

New York July 7.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

SUGAR.

Trade shorts covering September. Refiners purchases increasing.

September	0.99
December	1.02
March	1.03

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot sellers 1-7/8

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
London, July 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 7-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton, No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton, July/Aug. Sellers £12:2:6

Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent, Jul/Aug. sellers £10:12:6

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1932

More Whitewash By Hoare

INDIANS MAY TALK, BUT PARLIAMENT WILL DECIDE

Liberals Told Not To Non-Co-operate

ONLY A LITTLE CHANGE OF PROCEDURE

Fear that the Indian Liberals might not after all swallow, holus bolus, the new Hoare scheme of an All-White Settlement of the Indian constitutional problem, and that they might, at their Saturday's meeting in Bombay, decide on non-co-operation, has prompted Sir Samuel Hoare to "explain" the "misapprehension" that has been caused in India concerning the change of procedure that has been announced.

"ENDLESS" DELAYS

He emphatically asserts that the change of procedure does not mean change of objective, and the new method of conducting Indian constitutional discussions is intended only to expedite reform and cut out the "endless" delays, that have been hitherto witnessed.

He points out Indians will not only be permitted to appear as witnesses before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, but their leading representatives will take part in the deliberations along with the members of Parliament constituting the Committee.

INSPIRED MESSAGE

An inspired Reuter message, after stating that discussions "of some sort" on the Federal Committee reports, will be held by the Consultative Committee in Simla, and their representatives will also be heard in London, adds:

"The Joint Parliamentary Committee will have sitting with them, in a capacity resembling that of assessors, Indian representatives chosen for their wide knowledge and experience."

No Third R. T. C., to be sure!

INDIAN SUSPICIONS RIDICULED

LONDON, July 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech at a dinner of the Central Asian Society in London, this evening, after disclaiming any pretence to knowing all about India, said:

I have soon realised the fact that someone is always certain to suspect your motives and believe that your action is prompted by some ulterior motive. I give you an example of what I mean from the events of the last two or three days. Almost every Indian with whom I have had communications during the last two years, has constantly impressed upon me the need of swift action and definite decisions in the field of constitutional reform. I agree with my Indian friends. A long period of uncertainty is bad for everyone. It creates suspicion, undermines authority and saps the foundations of friendship.

ENDLESS DISCUSSIONS.

We here were no less anxious to bring this period of uncertainty to an end as soon as possible and we accordingly came to the conclusion that it was necessary to speed up the procedure under which constitutional changes were being discussed. Our change of procedure meant no change of policy. We are just as anxious to-day as we were when the Round Table Conference first met in London for all the help that we can get from representative Indians.

We felt, however, that if decisions were to be made in any reasonable time, it was quite essential to get away from the big and almost endless formal discussions that we have had for the last two years and substitute for them much more free, intimate and definite consultations. Yet within a few hours of the declaration of this programme, a section of Indian opinion jumps altogether to the erroneous conclusion that we no longer wish Indian co-operation and that the change of method means change of objective."

UNPRECEDENTED CONCESSIONS.

If however, our Indian friends will scrutinise with care and impartiality the programme we have drawn up, they will see that their criticisms are based on a misapprehension of its meaning. Particularly do they seem to have misunderstood the procedure of the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses to which the Government proposals will be referred. For the first time in our constitutional history, a Joint Select Committee of this kind will meet before a constitutional bill has been read for the first or the second time in Parliament. This unprecedented proposal is definitely intended to meet the Indian desire to be consulted before any irrevocable decision is reached.

Moreover, Government intend to ask both the Houses to agree to a procedure under which Indians will be enabled not only to appear as witnesses but also participate in the discussions of the Committee. I hope I have said enough to clear up finally the misunderstandings that seem to have arisen.

ONE SINGLE BILL

Government Objective Remains The Same

An inspired Reuter message from London, July 7, states:—

Well-informed circles in London consider the recent criticisms from India of the Secretary of

(Continued on page 10).

CONVERSION SCHEME

INCREASING POPULAR RESPONSE

LONDON, July 7.

The latest conversion by big holders include two-million sterling by the London County Council, over a million each by the Underground Railways and the Eagle Star Insurance Company and half a million by the Mersey Docks Harbour Board. Two of the "Big Five" Banks intend to convert their holdings.

In the meantime the cheapening of the money is affecting the finances of Building societies which have been paying a substantial interest on loan money for some time. The Abbey Road Building Society, the biggest in London, has decided temporarily to accept no new deposits.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Both the financial and commercial markets opened fresh and burst into strength on revived hopes of a satisfactory conclusion of the Lausanne Conference, but with the news later in the day, the upward movement in most instances was not maintained on the Stock Exchange. However, strong upward movement of British Government securities was resumed on the excellent progress of the conversion scheme. The five per cent. War Loan which has already assented to conversion and will receive one pound bonus is now quoted at 99/3/4 while the non-assented is quoted around 101.

FOREIGN INVESTORS

A wide figure between fifty and hundred millions was estimated by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury when asked in the House of Commons is to the approximate amount of War Loan held by foreign investors. It was rather early in the day to say whether the Treasury was satisfied with the response of those holders to the conversion scheme.

He would consider the suggestion of publishing a special circular suitable for foreign investors.

GORED TO DEATH

EXPLORER KILLED BY BUFFALO

LONDON, July 7.

How Dr. Cuthbert Christie, the well-known explored and scientist met with his death in the heart of Belgian Congo on May 29 last as a result of being tossed and gored by an wounded buffalow is told in a message which has just reached Reuter.

At the time of his death he was a member of an expedition under the auspices of the Belgian authorities which set out to obtain specimens of elephants and had made its way up the Aka river region which is infested by a most dankerous type of buffalow.

Dr. Christie was severely wounded in the right thigh and carried back to the camp by the natives. A runner immediately fetched a medical officer from fifty miles away, but it was too late. Dr. Christie sent all his boys out of the tent before dying in agony alone.

KETCH LOST AT SEA

LONDON, July 7.

Hamilton (Bermuda).—The United States airship Akron, over a hundred seaplanes and the coast guard craft, are scouring the Atlantic in a search of the 47 foot ketch "Curlew" and its crew of six amateurs who are missing since it started with twentysix other yachts from Long Island on June 25, on a 640-mile race to Bermuda. The Curlew failed to finish and it is now a week overdue. She carried three weeks' provision.

The Jolie Brise, a British yacht trew away its chance of winning by going to the help of the American competitor which caught fire.—Reuter.

"COL. LAWRENCE OF ARABIA"

LONDON, July 7.

The romantic figure of "Colonel Lawrence of Arabia" is again erroneously featured in connection with an alleged important oriental development circulared by a German wireless station, alleging that an Anglo-Tibetan pact is being arranged. Simultaneously, it is reported that Col. Lawrence has been to Tibet in that connection.

Reuter learns that no such treaty has been concluded and that Col. Lawrence has not left Britain during the past two years.—Reuter

SHAUKAT ALI-SADANAND CASE POSTPONED

It Is Going To Be A Fight To The Finish Says Defence Counsel

BOMBAY, Friday.

The case filed by Mr. Shaukat Ali charging Mr. S. Sadanand, editor and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, printer and publisher of the "Free Press Journal" and the "Free Free Bulletin", with defamation was postponed to-day to September 2.

Counsel for the parties inquired of the Chief Presidency Magistrate whether there was any likelihood of the case being heard today. The magistrate observed that he had an important part-heard case and that they might take a chance till 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—That would not help any of us.

The magistrate agreed to a postponement, but remarked that no date could be given before September.

Mr. S. Baker on behalf of the complainant, informed the court that Mr. Shaukat Ali would have to be in America by October 15 and consequently would have to leave Bombay by the middle of September.

Mr. Talyarkhan.—Why is he going to America?

Mr. Baker—On a lecture tour.

Mr. Talyarkhan—Oh.

In reply to a query by the magistrate Mr. Baker said that Mr. Shaukat Ali would be in America for three months.

Mr. Talyarkhan—Mr. Shaukat Ali must choose whether he will be in New York lecturing, or in the witness-box here.

The magistrate—"He can do both," and added that if the case was not finished before his departure it could be postponed.

"FRIENDLIER SPIRIT."

September 2 and 9 were suggested as the date to which a postponement of the case might be made. The court pointed out that September 6 and 7 being holidays, a later date would be preferable.

Mr. Baker remarked that he hoped to find Mr. Talyarkhan in a friendlier spirit.

Mr. Talyarkhan—It is going to be fought out bitterly. It is going to be a fight to the finish, but I can assure my friend that it will be fought fairly and in a friendly spirit.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appearing for the accused and was assisted by Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. R. M. Desai.

Mr. S. Baker of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors appeared for the complainant.

LAUSANNE PROSPECTS UNCERTAIN

GERMAN PROTEST

French Intractability

LAUSANE, July 7.

In accordance with the recent custom, nightfall has brought a setback to the day's promising negotiations. Big obstacles still defy settlement, whilt experts are putting the finishing touches to the details of the mechanism of the treaty and the annexes.

M. Herriot has demanded to see the complete draft before he enters into the question of the figures.

A German semi-official communique, issued to-night, blames the French "intractability" for the disappointment of the German hope of treating the reparations question in the wider framework of European reconstruction and restoration of mutual confidence by the removal of the discriminatory clauses of the Peace Treaty.

The communique adds: "It is therefore necessary to find the solution on the narrow basis of reparations only and further discussions will be undertaken thereon."

MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE

LAUSANNE, July 7.

Hopes that the after dinner talk at Mr. Neville Chamberlain's dinner to M. Herriot and Herr Germain Martin might lead to some agreement seem to have been strengthened by the fact that immediately after the dinner von Papen and Baron Neurath arrived at Hotel Beau Rivage for a midnight conference with Mr. MacDonald, all the three having been roused from their beds.

"CA VA BIEN"

LONDON, July 7.

Lausanne.—The early morning conversations can be summarised thus: von Papen and Barson Neurath left the British delegation at 1/10 a.m. They said that progress was being made towards a settlement. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir John Simon motored to the French delegation's hotel and returned at 2/45 a.m. after which M. Herriot said, "Ca va bien."

MUSLIM DIEHARDS' PROPAGANDA

Bombay Riot Moral For Whitehall

LONDON, July 7.

A largely attended meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament was held in the House of Commons to hear Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Haji Abdulla Haroon and Mr. Naris Amir Ali outline their basic demands.

Sir Umar Hayat said: "The British have wiped out slavery from all over the world and cannot put eighteen (?) million of the King's best subjects into bondage."

Haji Abdulla Haroon argued that it was not fairplay to decide to please both sides. He appealed for justice.

Mr. Amir Ali stated that 232 persons had been killed in Bombay in two months and nobody could say what would happen if the civil government was undermined. Government stood aside and let the liberty of the subject be intervened with. When this form of tyranny, he added, was directed against a smaller people they would turn.

Sir Reginald Craddock, who presided said that as long as control remained with officers of the British Government Hindu-Moslem animosity was almost entirely absent.—Reuter.

SILVER AND OTTAWA

WASHINGTON, July 7

Mr. Andrew Somers, Chairman of the House Coinage Committee, will be an unofficial observer at the Ottawa Conference. It is reported that he intends to confer unofficially with representatives of the British and Dominion Government with a view to take the action to raise the value of silver at least in this hemisphere.—Reuter.

RIOTERS' "MAGAZINE"?

Surprise Discovery By Police

ADVOCATE WHO "DISOBEYED" CURFEW ORDER

BOMBAY, Friday.

Gulam Hussien Imbahimji, arrested last evening by the Mahabouri police, was remanded to police custody till July 15.

The police in their application, state that they received information that the weapons used during the recent riots were stored in shop No. 28, of house No. 15 at Khoja Street.

Acting on that information they raided the place last evening at 6 p.m. The accused was found sleeping beneath a cot.

The police found 23 cartridges from under his pillow. They also found during the search a pistol concealed in a walking-stick, also under the cot.

The accused was found to have no licence with him for the possession of the pistol.

We was arrested and taken to the lock-up and produced before the Special Magistrate to-day.

ARREST AT MUMBADEVI

Hindus And A Heap Of Stones

Chimanlal, Pranlal, a Hindu clerk, was sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default, further imprisonment for two months for rioting on July 2.

The prosecution case was that on the evening of July 2, a police officer was returning from Sonapur through Abdur Raheman Street in a victoria. When he reached the Pydhonie corner of the street he saw stones being thrown towards Muslims from a Hindu locality at Mumbadevi. He hurried to Mumbadevi and saw a crowd of Hindus standing on the pavement and throwing stones and soda-water bottle towards Abdur Rehaman Street. As soon as they saw the police officer all of them ran away but the accused who has presumably not seen the officer as he was bending down to pick up stones, sat down as soon as he saw the officer who went up to him and put him under arrest.

The defence plea was that the accused had left his house only five minutes before his arrest and was going to a relative of his when he was arrested. He never took any part in rioting.

CARRYING KNIVES

Two Hindus, arrested yesterday for carrying knives in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons, were placed before the magistrate and one of the accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default to undergo one weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default, to one week more.

MURDER SUSPECT.

Abdul Rahim Abdul Caffur and another Muslim, arrested by the Kalachowki police last evening on suspicion of their having taken part in rioting and attempted murder, were remanded to police custody till July 19.

Moosa Noor Mohomad, a howker, arrested last evening at Chunna Bhatti by the Dongri police in connection with the recent riots was remanded to police custody till July 19.

HINDUS STABBED

Sudden Attack On Millhand

Inquests on the bodies of three Hindu victis of the rioting, were concluded today by the city coroner. They are Dewoo Sonao (42), Arjun Boowa Baboo (51) and Narsayya Krishana (32), a Kamathi.

Dewoo Sonao was stabbed by two Muslim youths near Arab Musjid at Ripon Road in the afternoon of July 2 last. One of them held him and another stabbed him seven times. The police removed Dewoo to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the same evening.

Captain L. R. Gale of the Salvation Army, stated that one of the assailants picked up a large stone and as he was about to dash it on the head of Dewoo, who had fallen down, witness shouted and the assailants took to their heels.

Arjoon Boowa Baboo, was stabbed by one of the five Muslim assailants who had waylaid him at Moreland Road in the evening of June 29. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died three hours later.

Nursayya Krishana, on July 3, at 6-30 a.m. was going along Haines Road to Khatau Makanji Mill. A Mahomedan suddenly appeared on the road stabbed him in the abdomen and bolted. Narsaiyya walked a few steps and fell down at the gate of the Khatau Mill. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died four hours after.

The jury in all three cases, returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab-wound.

KILLED BY A HINDU

The City Coroner held an inquest on the body of Illahibux (alias Nabibux) Dost Mahomed (30), a mill-hand, who died yesterday afternoon of a stab wound inflicted in the abdomen and back on Wednesday at about 6.30 p.m. at Globe Mill Lane.

Another mill-hand, giving evidence, stated that Illahibux and witness were returning home at about 6 p.m. on Wednesday last along Globe Mill Lane. When they arrived near the gate of the Century Mill witness was ahead of Illahibux. When witness entered the Bawan Chawl compound he saw a man stabbing Illahibux in the abdomen and back twice. Witness raised a cry. Some one rushed at the witness and tried to stab him also. Witness warded off the blow with his umbrella. The man who stabbed the deceased looked like a Hindu of dark complexion.

A consin of the deceased stated that he heard an alarm raised. Witness ran up to the compound and saw Illahibux lying in a pool of blood. The police removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died at 12-10 p.m. on the following day. The police had arrested two Hindus on suspicion, but witness said that he had nothing to say against them, as they had been friendly to them.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to homicidal stab-wound rupturing the lung. "The wound was inflicted by an unknown person in the compound of the Century Mill Bawan Chawl," added the jury.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS

Sandham And Hammond Play Well

LONDON, July 7.

An the Gentlemen vs. Players match at the Oval Jardine batted in all for four hours and played a chanceless innings and hit eight fours. Sandham's chief strokes were nine boundary hits. In partnership with Hearne, who also sent the ball nine times to the ropes, he made 166 runs in 165 minutes for the second wicket. Mitchell's 177 was collected in 220 minutes and included one six and twenty four's.

Hammond played brilliant cricket, hitting six times over the rails and eighteen times to the boundary. His partnership with Sinfield, who was at the crease for 230 minutes and reached the boundary on eleven occasions, yielded 191 in 130 minutes for the second wicket.

In Notts' first innings G. B. Gunn scored 86. runs.

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